Vol. 8. P. 395
Lodged in Clks'
Office 29. Jany 1833

ABRIDGMENT

OF

ADAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR.

AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF

ADAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR.

DESIGNED FOR THE

USE OF BEGINNERS.

A NEW EDITION,

CORRECTED AND IMPROVED.

CAMBRIDGE:
BROWN, SHATTUCK, AND CO.,
BOOKSELLERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.
BOSTON:
HILLIARD, GRAY, AND CO.
1832.

CAMBRIDGE:
E. W. METCALF AND COMPANY,
Printers to the University.

PREFACE.

THE Latin Grammar of Dr. Adam was recommended by our University above thirty years ago; and from that period has been almost exclusively made use of in this part of the United States. It is indeed an excellent introductory book, and almost every thing material in the larger Latin Grammars may be found in it.

It is however too large a book to put into the hands of the younger classes. The teacher is troubled to make the proper selections, and the attention of the pupil distracted between what he has to learn and what he may omit. What is wanted to put into the hands of our younger pupils, is a grammar short and intelligible, without

notes or explanations, in a clear, distinct type, and containing little except what is to be committed to memory and learned with the greatest accuracy.

It may perhaps be thought that the present abridgment errs in being still too copious. This error, if it be one, is not great, and may be corrected without difficulty by the pencil of the master. A boy of tolerable parts, of eight or nine years of age, in the space of two years and without improper urging, will be able to commit the whole to memory, and to understand the application of the rules, by having gone through Valpy's Latin Delectus and one or two other elementary books. This knowledge, if deeply fixed in his mind by continual *parsing*, he will hardly ever lose: and this is no small acquisition; though it may appear so to those, who have in the same time carried their pupils through several books of Virgil.

Care has been taken to mark the *quantity* of every word where there can be danger of mistake. This is a point of conside-

rable importance, but too much neglected in many of our schools. No scholar should ever be permitted to pronounce a word in the grammar with a false quantity.

If this Grammar be acceptable to teachers and useful to their younger pupils, the publisher will have obtained his object.

W. W.

Boston, 1824.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The present edition has been carefully revised and corrected, a few concise rules are given for the right Pronunciation of Latin, and the quantity of the penultimate vowel is marked in every word throughout the book, where it is not determined by being placed before another vowel, a double consonant, or two single ones. The rules for pronunciation are founded on the system of Walker; and are agreeable to the usage of the University at Cambridge.

Cambridge, 1832.

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THE

PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

Rules for the Accent.

I. In all Words of two syllables, the first is accented, without regard to *quantity*; as, *hómo*, *béllum*, *érat*.

II. In words of more than two syllables, if the *penult* be *long* in quantity, it is accented; if *short*, the antepenult is accented; as, *radícis*, *amícus*; *témpŏris*, *cónsŭlis*.

Obs. In prose, when the penult is *common*, the antepenult receives the accent; but in poetry it is placed where the verse requires it.

Rules for the Sound of the Vowel.

I. Every vowel has either the *long* or the *short* sound which it has in English, except *a* in the end of a word of more than one syllable; where it is sounded broad, like *ah* in *Ramah*; as, *fama*, *penna*.

The diphthongs *œ* & *æ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced like the long English *e*; as, *Cæsar*, *Œta*, as if written *Ceesar*, *Eta*; and like short *e*, when they are followed by a consonant in the same syllable; as, *Dædălus*, *Œdĭpus*, as if written *Deddălus*, *Eddĭpus*.

II. In monosyllables, when the vowel is the *final letter*, it has the *long* sound; as, *da*, *me*, *si*, *do*, *tu*; but otherwise the *short* sound; as, *ac*, *sed*, *in*, *ob*, *huc*.

Obs. All terminations in *es*, and plural cases in *os*, both in monosyllables and polysyllables, are in England and in this country usually pronounced *long*; as, *es*, *pes*, *homĭnes*; *nos*, *hos*, *popŭlos*.

III. If the *penult* be *accented*, its vowel before another vowel, or a single consonant, is *long* in its

sound; but before two consonants or the double consonant *x*, it has the *short* sound; as, *māter*, *fīdes*, *pietātis*; which are *long*: *tandem*, *longus*, *mundus*, *respondens*, *buxus*; which have the *short* sound.

IV. If the *antepenult* be accented, its vowel has the *short* sound; as, *átăvis*, *édĭte*, *régĭbus*, *tempórĭbus*.

Exc. 1. When *u* comes before a single consonant, and when any accented vowel comes before another vowel, it has the long sound; as *júdĭces*, *consúlĭbus*; *océănus*, *paríĕtes*, *mulíĕres*.

Exc. 2. When the vowel of the penult is *e* or *i* before another vowel, the antepenultimate vowel, except *i*, has the long sound; as, *dóceo*, *aggrédior*, *palátium*.

V. An accented vowel before a mute and a liquid has usually the long sound; as, *sácra*, *muliébrĭbus*, *pátria*.

THE

RUDIMENTS

OF

LATIN GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing correctly.

Latin Grammar is the art of speaking and writing the *Latin* language correctly.

The *Rudiments* of Grammar are plain and easy instructions, teaching beginners the first principles and rules of it.

Grammar treats of *sentences*, and the several parts of which they are compounded.

Sentences consists of words; Words consist of one or more syllables; Syllables of one or more letters. So that Letters, Syllables, Words, and Sentences make up the whole subject of Grammar.

LETTERS.

A letter is the mark of a sound, or of an articulation of sound.

That part of Grammar which treats of letters, is called *Orthography.*

The letters in Latin are twenty-five.

In English there is one letter more, namely *W.*

Letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants.*

Six are vowels; *a, e, i, o, u, y.* All the rest are consonants.

A vowel makes a full sound by itself; as, *a, e.*

A consonant cannot make a perfect sound without a vowel; as, *b, d.*

A vowel is properly called a *simple sound;* and the sounds formed by the concourse of vowels and consonants, *articulate sounds.*

DIPHTHONGS.

A Diphthong is two vowels joined in one sound.

If the sound of both vowels be distinctly heard, it is called a *Proper Diphthong;* if not, an *Improper Diphthong.*

The proper diphthongs in Latin are commonly reckoned three; *au, eu, ei;* as in *aurum, Eurus, omneis.* To these some, not improperly, add other three; namely, *ai,* as in *Maia; oi,* as in *Troia;* and *ui,* as in *Harpuia,* or in *cui,* and *huic,* when pronounced as monosyllables.

The improper diphthongs in Latin are two; *ae,* or when the vowels are written together, *æ;* as *aetas,* or *ætas; oe,* or *œ;* as *poena,* or *pœna;* in both of

which the sound of the *e* only is heard. The ancients commonly wrote the vowels separately, thus, *aetas*, *poena*.

A long syllable is thus marked [¯]; as, *amāre;* or with a circumflex accent thus, [^]; as, *amâris*. A short syllable is marked thus, [˘]; as, *omnĭbus*.

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds significant of thought.

That part of Grammar which treats of words, is called *Etymology*, or *Analogy*.

All words whatever are either *simple* or *compound*, *primitive* or *derivative*.

The division of words into simple and compound, is called their *Figure;* into primitive and derivative, their *Species* or *Kind*.

A simple word is that which is not made up of more than one; as, *pius*, pious: *ĕgo*, I; *dŏceo*, I teach.

A compound word is that which is made up of two or more words; or of one word and some syl-

---

Words consisting of one syllable are called *Monosyllables;* of two, *Dissyllables;* and of more than two, *Polysyllables*. But all words of more than one syllable are commonly called *Polysyllables*.

In dividing words into syllables, we are chiefly to be directed by the ear. Compound words should be divided into the parts of which they are made up; as, *up-on*, *with-out*, &c. and so in Latin words, *ab-utor*, *in-ops*, *propter-ea*, *et-enim*, *vel-ut*, &c. In like manner, when a syllable is added in the formation of the English verb, as, *lov-ed*, *lov-ing*, *lov-eth*, *will-ing*, &c.

lable added; as, *impius*, impious; *dēdŏceo*, I unteach; *ĕgŏmet*, I myself.

A primitive word is that which comes from no other; as, *pius*, pious; *disco*, I learn; *dŏceo*, I teach.

A derivative word is that which comes from another word; as, *piĕtas*, piety; *doctrīna*, learning.

The different classes into which we divide words, are called *Parts of Speech.*

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The parts of speech in Latin are eight; 1. *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle;* declined: 2. *Adverb, Preposition, Interjection,* and *Conjunction;* undeclined.

NOUN.

A noun is either substantive or adjective.

SUBSTANTIVE.

A Substantive or Noun is the name of any person, place, or thing; as, *boy, school, book.*

Substantives are of two sorts; *proper* and *common* names.

Proper names are the names appropriated to individuals; as the names of persons and places; such are *Cæsar, Rome.*

Common names stand for whole kinds, containing several sorts; or for sorts, containing many individuals under them; as, *animal, man, beast, fish, fowl,* &c.

When we speak of things, we consider them as

one or more. This is what we call *Number*. When one thing is spoken of, a noun is said to be of the *singular number ;* when two or more, of the *plural.*

Things considered according to their kinds, are either male or female, or neither of the two. Males are said to be of the *masculine gender ;* females of the *feminine ;* and all other things of the *neuter gender.*

Such nouns as are applied to signify either the male or the female, are said to be of the *common gender ;* that is, either masculine or feminine.

LATIN NOUNS.

A Latin noun is declined by *Genders, Cases,* and *Numbers.*

There are three genders, *Masculine, Feminine,* and *Neuter.*

The cases are six, *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative,* and *Ablative.*

There are two numbers, *Singular* and *Plural.*

There are *five* different ways of varying or declining nouns, called the *first, second, third, fourth,* and *fifth declensions.*

Cases are certain changes made upon the termination of nouns, to express the relation of one thing to another.

They are so called, from *cado,* to fall ; because they fall, as it were, from the nominative ; which is therefore named *casus rectus,* the straight case ; and the other cases, *casus obliqui,* the oblique cases.

The different declensions may be distinguished from one another by the termination of the genitive

singular. The first declension has *æ* diphthong; the second has *i;* the third has *is;* the fourth has *ûs;* and the fifth has *ëi* in the genitive.

Although Latin nouns be said to have six cases, yet none of them have that number of different terminations, both in the singular and plural.

General Rules *of Declension.*

1. Nouns of the neuter gender have the Accusative and Vocative like the Nominative, in both numbers; and these cases in the plural end always in *a.*

2. The Dative and Ablative plural end always alike.

3. The Vocative for the most part in the singular, and always in the plural, is the same with the Nominative.

4. Proper names for the most part want the plural:

Unless several of the same name be spoken of; as, *duodĕcim Cæsăres*, the twelve Cæsars.

The cases of Latin nouns are thus expressed in English;

1. With the indefinite article, *a king.*

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*a king,*	Nom.	*kings,*
Gen. *of*	*a king,*	Gen. *of*	*kings,*
Dat. *to* or *for*	*a king,*	Dat. *to* or *for*	*kings,*
Acc.	*a king,*	Acc.	*kings,*
Voc. *O*	*king,*	Voc. *O*	*kings,*
Abl. *with, from, in, by,*	*a king.*	Abl. *with, from, in, by,*	*kings.*

2. With the definite article, *the king*.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*the king,*	Nom.	*the kings,*
Gen. *of*	*the king,*	Gen. *of*	*the kings,*
Dat. *to* or *for*	*the king,*	Dat. *to* or *for*	*the kings,*
Acc.	*the king,*	Acc.	*the kings,*
Voc. *O*	*king,*	Voc. *O*	*kings,*
Abl. *with, from, in, by,*	*the king.*	Abl. *with, from, in, by,*	*the kings.*

GENDER.

Nouns in Latin are said to be of different genders, not merely from the distinction of sex, but chiefly from their being joined with an adjective of one termination, and not of another. Thus, *penna*, a pen, is said to be feminine, because it is always joined with an adjective in that termination which is applied to females; as, *bona penna*, a good pen, and not *bonus penna*.

The gender of nouns which signify things without life, depends on their termination, and different declension.

To distinguish the different genders, grammarians make use of the pronoun *hic*, to mark the masculine; *hæc*, the feminine; and *hoc*, the neuter.

General Rules *concerning Gender*.

1. Names of males are masculine; as,

Homērus, Homer; *pater*, a father; *poēta*, a poet.

2. Names of females are feminine; as,

Helĕna, Helen; *mulier*, a woman; *uxor*, a wife; *mater*, a mother; *soror*, a sister; *Tellus*, the goddess of the earth.

3. Nouns which signify either the male or female, are of the common gender; that is, either masculine or feminine; as,

Hic *bos*, an ox; hæc *bos*, a cow: hic *parens*, a father; hæc *parens*, a mother.

4. Nouns which are sometimes found in one gender and sometimes in another, without reference to the sense, are of the *doubtful* gender; as,

Dies, a day, either masculine or feminine; *vulgus*, the rabble, either masculine or neuter.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension end in *a*, *e*, *as*, *es*.

Latin nouns end only in *a*, and are of the feminine gender.

Penna, *a pen*, fem.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
N. penna,	*a pen;*	*N.* pennæ,	*pens;*
G. pennæ,	*of a pen;*	*G.* pennārum,	*of pens;*
D. pennæ,	*to a pen;*	*D.* pennis,	*to pens;*
A. pennam,	*a pen;*	*A.* pennas,	*pens;*
V. penna,	*O pen;*	*V.* pennæ,	*O pens;*
A. pennâ,	*with a pen.*	*A.* pennis,	*with pens.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are masculine: *Hadria*, the Hadriatic sea; *cŏmēta*, a comet; *planēta*, a planet; and sometimes *talpa*, a mole; and *dāma*, a fallow-deer. *Pascha*, the passover, is neuter.

Exc. 2. The ancient Latins sometimes formed the genitive singular in *āi;* thus, *aula*, a hall, gen. *aulāi.* And sometimes likewise in *as;* which form the compounds of *fămĭlia* usually retain; as, *māter-fămĭlias*, the mistress of a family; genit. *matris-familias;* nom. plur. *matres-familias*, or *matres-familiārum.*

Exc. 3. The following nouns have more frequently *ābus* in the dative and ablative plural, to distinguish them in these cases from masculines in *us* of the second declension:

Anĭma, *the soul, the life*	Filia, & Nāta, *a daughter*
Dea, *a goddess*	Lĭberta, *a freed woman*
Equa, *a mare*	Mūla, *a she-mule*
Fămŭla, *a female servant*	

Thus *deābus, filiābus*, rather than *filiis*, &c.

Greek Nouns.

Nouns in *as*, *es*, and *e* of the first declension, are Greek. Nouns in *as* and *es* are masculine; nouns in *e* are feminine.

Nouns in *as* are declined like *penna;* only they have *am* or *an* in the accusative: as, *Ænēas*, Æneas, the name of a man; gen. *Ænēæ;* dat. *-æ;* acc. *-am* or *an;* voc. *-a;* abl. *â.* So *Borĕas*, *-eæ*, the north wind; *Tiāras*, *-æ*, a turban. In prose they have commonly *am*, but in poetry oftener *an*, in the accusative. Greek nouns in *a* have sometimes also *an* in the acc. in poetry; as, *Ossa*, *-am* or *-an*, the name of a mountain.

Nons in *es* and *e* are thus declined:

Anchīses, *Anchises*, the name of a man.

Singular.

Nom. Anchīses,	*Acc.* Anchīsen,
Gen. Anchīsæ,	*Voc.* Anchīse,
Dat. Anchīsæ,	*Abl.* Anchīse.

Pēnĕlŏpe, *Penelope*, the name of a woman.

Singular.

Nom.	Pēnĕlŏpe,	*Acc.*	Penelŏpen,
Gen.	Penelŏpes,	*Voc.*	Penelŏpe,
Dat.	Penelŏpe,	*Abl.*	Penelŏpe.

These nouns, being proper names, want the plural, unless when several of the same name are spoken of, and then they are declined like the plural of *penna.*

The Latins frequently turn Greek nouns in *es* and *e* into *a;* as, *Atrīda*, for *Atrīdes; Persa* for *Perses*, a Persian; *geōmĕtra*, for *-tres*, a geometrician; *Circa*, for *Circe; epitŏma*, for *-me*, an abridgment; *grammătĭca*, for *-ce*, grammar; *rhētŏrĭca*, for *-ce*, oratory. So *Clinia* for *Clinias*, &c. The accusative of nouns in *es* and *e* is found sometimes in *em.*

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension end in *er, ir, ur, us, um, os, on.*

Nouns in *um* and *on* are neuter; the rest are masculine.

Gĕner, *a son-in-law*, masc.

Singular.

Nom.	genĕr,		*a son-in-law,*
Gen.	genĕri,	*of*	*a son-in-law,*
Dat.	genĕro,	*to*	*a son-in-law,*
Acc.	genĕrum,		*a son-in-law,*
Voc.	genĕr,	*O*	*son-in-law,*
Abl.	genĕro, *from, with, or by,*		*a son-in-law.*

Plural.

Nom.	genĕri,		*sons-in-law,*
Gen.	generōrum,	*of*	*sons-in-law,*
Dat.	genĕris,	*to*	*sons-in-law,*
Acc.	genĕros,		*sons-in-law,*
Voc.	genĕri,	*O*	*sons-in-law,*
Abl.	genĕris,	*with, from, or by,*	*sons-in-law.*

Ager, *a field,* masc.

Singular.

Nom.	ăger,		*a field,*
Gen.	agri,	*of*	*a field,*
Dat.	agro,	*to*	*a field,*
Acc.	agrum,		*a field,*
Voc.	ager,	*O*	*field,*
Abl.	agro,	*with, from, or by,*	*a field.*

Plural.

Nom.	agri,		*fields,*
Gen.	agrōrum,	*of*	*fields,*
Dat.	agris,	*to*	*fields,*
Acc.	agros,		*fields,*
Voc.	agri,	*O*	*fields,*
Abl.	agris,*	*with, from, or by,*	*fields.*

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* Also *liber*, the bark of a tree, or a book, which has *libri;* but *liber*, free, an adjective, and *Liber*, a name of Bacchus, the god of wine, have *liberi.* So likewise proper names, *Alexander*, *Evander*, *Periander*, *Menander*, *Teucer*, *Meleager*, &c. gen. *Alexandri*, *Evandri*, &c.

Dŏmĭnus, *a Lord*, masc.

Singular.

Nom.	dŏmĭnus,		*a lord,*
Gen.	domĭni,	*of*	*a lord,*
Dat.	domĭno,	*to*	*a lord,*
Acc.	domĭnum,		*a lord,*
Voc.	domĭne,	*O*	*lord,*
Abl.	domĭno,	*with, from, or by,*	*a lord.*

Plural.

Nom.	domĭni,		*lords,*
Gen.	dominōrum,	*of*	*lords,*
Dat.	domĭnis,	*to*	*lords,*
Acc.	domĭnos,		*lords,*
Voc.	domĭni,	*O*	*lords,*
Abl.	domĭnis,	*with, from, or by,*	*lords.*

Regnum, *a kingdom*, neut.

Singular.

Nom.	regnum,		*a kingdom,*
Gen.	regni,	*of*	*a kingdom,*
Dat.	regno,	*to*	*a kingdom,*
Acc.	regnum,		*a kingdom,*
Voc.	regnum,	*O*	*kingdom,*
Abl.	regno,	*with, from, or by,*	*a kingdom.*

Plural.

Nom.	regna,		*kingdoms,*
Gen.	regnōrum,	*of*	*kingdoms,*
Dat.	regnis,	*to*	*kingdoms,*
Acc.	regna,		*kingdoms,*
Voc.	regna,	*O*	*kingdoms,*
Abl.	regnis,	*with, from, or by,*	*kingdoms.*

Exceptions *in Gender.*

Exc. 1. The following nouns in *us* are feminine, *hŭmus*, the ground; *alvus*, the belly; *vannus*, a sieve.

Exc. 2. The nouns which follow are either masculine or feminine:

Atŏmus, *an atom.*
Balănus, *the fruit of the palm-tree, ointment.*
Barbĭtus, *a harp.*
Cămēlus, *a camel.*
Cŏlus, *a distaff.*
Grossus, *a green fig.*
Pĕnus, *a store-house,*
Phăsēlus, *a little ship.*

Exc. 3. *Vīrus*, poison; *pĕlăgus*, the sea, are neuter.

Exc. 4. *Vulgus*, the common people, is either masculine or neuter, but oftener neuter.

Exceptions *in Declension.*

Proper names in *ius* lose *us* in the vocative; as,

Hŏrātius, *Hŏrāti; Virgĭlius*, *Virgĭli; Georgius*, *Georgi*, names of men; *Lārius*, *Lāri; Mincius*, *Minci*, names of lakes. *Fīlius*, a son, also hath *filī; gĕnius*, one's guardian angel, *geni;* and *deus*, a god, hath *deus*, in the voc. and in the plural more frequently *dii* and *diis*, than *dëi* and *dëis*. *Meus*, my, an adjective pronoun, hath *mi*, and sometimes *meus*, in the vocative.

Greek Nouns.

Os and on are Greek terminations; as, *Alphēus*, a river in Greece; *Īlion*, the city Troy; and are often changed into *us* and *um*, by the Latins; *Alphēus*, *Īlium*, which are declined like *dominus* and *regnum*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

There are more nouns of the third declension than of all the other declensions together. The number of its final syllables is not ascertained. Its final letters are thirteen, *a, e, i, o, y, c, d, l, n, r, s, t, x.* Of these, eight are peculiar to this declension, namely, *i, o, y, c, d, l, t, x; a* and *e* are common to it with the first declension; *n* and *r* with the second; and *s*, with all the other declensions. *A, i,* and *y*, are peculiar to Greek nouns.

Sermo, *a speech*, masc.

Singular.

Nom.	sermo,		*a speech,*
Gen.	sermōnis,	*of*	*a speech,*
Dat.	sermōni,	*to*	*a speech,*
Acc.	sermōnem,		*a speech,*
Voc.	sermo,	*O*	*speech,*
Abl.	sermōne,	*with, from, or by,*	*a speech.*

Plural.

Nom.	sermōnes,		*speeches,*
Gen.	sermōnum,	*of*	*speeches,*
Dat.	sermonĭbus,	*to*	*speeches,*
Acc.	sermōnes,		*speeches,*
Voc.	sermōnes,	*O*	*speeches,*
Abl.	sermonĭbus,	*with, from, or by*	*speeches,*

Rupes, *a rock*, fem.

Singular.

Nom.	rūpes,		*a rock,*
Gen.	rupis,	*of*	*a rock,*
Dat.	rupi,	*to*	*a rock,*

Acc.	rupem,		*a rock,*
Voc.	rupes,	*O*	*rock,*
Abl.	rupe,	*with, from, or by,*	*a rock.*

Plural.

Nom.	rupes,		*rocks,*
Gen.	rupium,	*of*	*rocks,*
Dat.	rupĭbus,	*to*	*rocks,*
Acc.	rupes,		*rocks,*
Voc.	rupes,	*O*	*rocks,*
Abl.	rupĭbus,	*with, from, or by,*	*rocks.*

Lăpĭs, *a stone,* masc.

Singular.

Nom.	lăpĭs,		*a stone,*
Gen.	lapĭdis,	*of*	*a stone,*
Dat.	lapĭdi,	*to*	*a stone,*
Acc.	lapĭdem,		*a stone,*
Voc.	lapis,	*O*	*stone,*
Abl.	lapĭde,	*with, from, or by,*	*a stone.*

Plural.

Nom.	lăpĭdes,		*stones,*
Gen.	lapĭdum,	*of*	*stones,*
Dat.	lapĭdĭbus,	*to*	*stones,*
Acc.	lapĭdes,		*stones,*
Voc.	lapĭdes,	*O*	*stones,*
Abl.	lapidĭbus,	*with, from, or by,*	*stones.*

Căput, *a head,* neut.

Singular.

Nom.	căput,		*a head,*
Gen.	capĭtis,	*of*	*a head,*

Dat.	capĭti,	*to*	*a head,*
Acc.	caput,		*a head,*
Voc.	caput,	*O*	*head,*
Abl.	capĭte,	*with, from, or by,*	*a head.*

Plural.

Nom.	capĭta,		*heads,*
Gen.	capĭtum,	*of*	*heads,*
Dat.	capitĭbus,	*to*	*heads,*
Acc.	capĭta,		*heads,*
Voc.	capĭta,	*O*	*heads,*
Abl.	capitĭbus,	*with, from, or by,*	*heads.*

Sedīle, *a seat,* neut.

Singular.

Nom.	sĕdīle,		*a seat,*
Gen.	sedīlis,	*of*	*a seat,*
Dat.	sedīli,	*to*	*a seat,*
Acc.	sedīle,		*a seat,*
Voc.	sedīle,	*O*	*seat,*
Abl.	sedīli,	*with, from, or by,*	*a seat.*

Plural.

Nom.	sedilia,		*seats,*
Gen.	sedilium,	*of*	*seats,*
Dat.	sedilĭbus,	*to*	*seats,*
Acc.	sedilia,		*seats,*
Voc.	sedilia,	*O*	*seats,*
Abl.	sedilĭbus,	*with, from, or by,*	*seats.*

Iter, *a journey*, neut.

Singular.

Nom.	ĭter,		*a journey,*
Gen.	itinĕris,	*of*	*a journey,*
Dat.	itinĕri,	*to*	*a journey,*
Acc.	iter,		*journey,*
Voc.	iter,	*O*	*journey,*
Abl.	itinĕre,	*with, from, or by,*	*a journey,*

Plural.

Nom.	itinĕra,		*journeys,*
Gen.	itinĕrum,	*of*	*journeys,*
Dat.	itinĕrĭbus,	*to*	*journeys,*
Acc.	itinĕra,		*journeys,*
Voc.	itinĕra,	*O*	*journeys,*
Abl.	itinerĭbus,	*with, from, or by,*	*journeys.*

Opus, *a work*, neut.

Singular.

Nom.	opus,		*a work,*
Gen.	opĕris,	*of*	*a work,*
Dat.	opĕri,	*to*	*a work,*
Acc.	opus,		*a work,*
Voc.	opus,	*O*	*work,*
Abl.	opĕre,	*with, from, or by,*	*a work.*

Plural.

Nom.	opĕra,		*works,*
Gen.	opĕrum,	*of*	*works,*
Dat.	operĭbus,	*to*	*works,*
Acc.	opĕra,		*works,*

Voc.	opĕra,	*O*	*works,*
Abl.	operĭbus,	*with, from, or by,*	*works.*

Parens, *a parent*, common gender.

Singular.

Nom.	parens,		*a parent,*
Gen.	parentis,	*of*	*a parent,*
Dat.	parenti,	*to*	*a parent,*
Acc.	parentem,		*a parent,*
Voc.	parens,	*O*	*parent,*
Abl.	parente,	*with, from, or by,*	*a parent.*

Plural.

Nom.	parentes,		*parents,*
Gen.	parentum,	*of*	*parents,*
Dat.	parentĭbus,	*to*	*parents,*
Acc.	parentes,		*parents,*
Voc.	parentes,	*O*	*parents,*
Abl.	parentĭbus,	*with, from, or by,*	*parents.*

Dative Singular.

The dative singular anciently ended also in *e;* as, *Esuriente leoni ex ore exculpere prædam*, To pull the prey out of the mouth of a hungry lion; *Hæret pede pes*, Foot sticks to foot: for *esurienti* and *pedi.*

Exceptions in the Accusative Singular.

Exc. 1. The following nouns have the accusative in *im:*

Amussis, f. *a mason's rule.*
Būris, f. *the beam of a plough.*
Cannăbis, f. *hemp.*
Cŭcŭmis, m. *a cucumber.*
Gummis, f. *gum.*
Mĕphītis, f. *a damp or strong smell.*
Rāvis, f. *hoarseness.*
Sĭnāpis, f. *mustard.*
Sĭtis, f. *thirst.*
Tussis, f. *a cough.*
Vis, f. *strength.*

Exc. 2. Several nouns in *is* have either *em* or *im;* as,

Clāvis, f. *a key.*
Cŭtis, f. *the skin.*
Febris, f. *a fever.*
Nāvis, f. *a ship.*
Pelvis, f. *a bason.*
Puppis, f. *the stern of a ship.*
Restis, f. *a rope.*
Sēcūris, f. *an axe.*
Sēmentis, f. *a sowing.*
Strĭgĭlis, f. *a horse-comb.*
Turris, f. *a tower.*

Thus *navem*, or *navim; puppem*, or *puppim*, &c. The ancients said *avim*, *aurim*, *ovim*, *pestim*, *vallim*, *vitim*, &c. which are not to be imitated.

Exc. 3. Greek Nouns form their accusative variously.

Exceptions in the Ablative Singular.

Exc. 1. Neuters in *e*, *al*, and *ar*, have *i* in the ablative; as, *sĕdīle*, *sedīli; anĭmal*, *animāli; calcar*, *calcāri.* Except proper names; as, *Præneste*, abl. *Præneste*, the name of a town: and the following neuters in *ar:*

Far, farre, *corn.*
Hĕpar, -ăte, *the liver.*
Jŭbar, -ăre, *a sun-beam.*
Nectar, -ăre, *drink of the gods.*
Par, păre, *a match, a pair.*
Sal, săle, *salt.*

Exc. 2. Nouns which have *im* or *in* in the accusative, have *i* in the ablative; as, *vis*, *vim*, *vi:* but *cannăbis*, *Bætis*, and *Tigris*, have *e* or *i.*

Nouns which have *em* or *im* in the accusative, make their ablative in *e* or *i;* as, *turris*, *turre*, or *turri;* but *restis*, a rope; and *cŭtis*, the skin, have *e* only.

Exc. 3. Adjectives used as substantives, have commonly the same ablative with the adjectives; as, *bĭpennis*, *-i*, an halbert.

Nominative Plural.

1. The nominative plural ends in *es*, when the noun is either masculine or feminine; as, *sermones*, *rupes*.

Nouns in *is* and *es* have sometimes in the nominative plural also *eis* or *is* as, *puppes*, *puppeis*, or *puppis*.

2. Neuters which have *e* in the ablative singular, have *a* in the nominative plural; as, *capĭta*, *itinĕra:* but those which have *i* in the ablative, make *ia;* as, *sedīlia*, *calcāria*.

Genitive Plural.

Nouns which in the ablative singular have *i* only, or either *e* or *i*, make the genitive plural in *ium;* but if the ablative be in *e* only, the genitive plural has *um;* as, *sedīle*, *sedīli*, *sedilium; turris*, *turre* or *turri*, *turrium; caput*, *capĭte*, *capĭtum*.

Exc. 1. Monosyllables in *as* have *ium*, though their ablative end in *e;* as, *mas*, a male, *marium*.

Exc. 2. Nouns in *es* and *is*, which do not increase in the genitive singular, have also *ium;* as, *hostis*, an enemy, *hostium*. So likewise nouns ending in two consonants; as, *gens*, a nation, *gentium; urbs*, a city, *urbium*.

But the following have *um; parens*, *vātes*, *pānis*, *jŭvĕnis*, and *cănis*.

Exc. 3. The following nouns form the genitive plural in *ium*, though they have *e* only in the ablative singular:

Caro, carnis, f. *flesh*.
Cohors, -tis, f. *a company*.
Cor, cordis, n. *the heart*.
Cos, cotis, f. *a hone or whetstone*.
Dos, dōtis, f. *a dowry*.
Faux, faucis, f. *the jaws*.
Glis, glīris, m. *a rat*.
Lar, laris, m. *a household god*.
Linter, -tris, m. or f. *a little boat*.
Lis, litis, f. *strife*.

Mus, mūris, m. *a mouse.*
Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*
Nox, noctis, f. *the night.*
Os, ossis, n. *a bone.*
Quĭris, -ītis, *a Roman.*
Samnis, -ītis, m. or f. *a Samnite.*
Uter, utris, m. *a bottle.*

Exceptions in the Dative Plural.

Exc. 1. Greek nouns in *a* have commonly *tis* instead of *tĭbus;* as, *poēma*, a poem, *poemătis*, rather than *poematĭbus.*

Exc. 2. The poets sometimes form the dative plural of Greek nouns in *si*, or when the next word begins with a vowel, in *sin;* as, *Troăsi* or *Troăsin*, for *Troadĭbus*, from *Troas*, *Troădis*, a Trojan woman.

Exceptions in the Accusative Plural.

Exc. 1. Nouns which have *ium* in the genitive plural, make their accusative plural in *es*, *eis*, or *is;* as, *partes*, *partium*, acc. *partes*, *parteis*, or *partis.*

Exc. 2. If the accusative singular end in *a*, the accusative plural also ends in *as;* as, *lampas*, *lampădem* or *lampăda*, *lampădes* or *lampădas*, &c.*

GREEK NOUNS through all the Cases.

* *Lampas*, a lamp, f. *lampădis* or *-ădos; -ădi; -ădem* or *-ăda; -as; -ăde.* Plur. *-ădes; -ădum; -ădĭbus; -ădes* or *-ădas; -ădes; -ădĭbus.*

Troas, f. *Troădis* or *-ădos; -di; -dem* or *-da; -as; -de.* Pl. *Troădes; -um; -ĭbus, -si* or *-sin; -des* or *-das; -des; -ĭbus.*

Tros, m. *Trois; Troi; Troem* or *-a; Tros; Troe;* &c.

Phillis, f. *Phillĭdis* or *-dos; -di; -dem* or *-da; -i* or *-is; -de.*

Păris, m. *Parĭdis* or *-dos; -di; -dem, Parim* or *-in; -i; -de.*

Chlămys, f. *Chlămȳdis* or *-ȳdos; -ȳdi; -ȳdem* or *-ȳda; -ys; -ȳde;* &c.

Căpys, m. *Capȳis* or *-ȳos; -yi; -ym* or *-yn; -y; -ye* or *-y.*

Mĕtămorphōsis, f. *-is* or *-eos*; *-i*; *-em* or *-in*; *-i*; *-i*; &c.
Dīdo, f. *Didûs* or *Didōnis*; *Dido* or *Didoni*; &c.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension end in *us* and *u*.

Nouns in *us* are masculine; nouns in *u* are neuter, and indeclinable in the singular number.

Fructus, *fruit*, masc.

Singular.

Nom.	fructus,		*fruit,*
Gen.	fructûs,	*of*	*fruit,*
Dat.	fructui	*to*	*fruit,*
Acc.	fructum,		*fruit,*
Voc.	fructus,	*O*	*fruit,*
Abl.	fructu,	*with, from, or by,*	*fruit.*

Plural.

Nom.	fructus,		*fruits,*
Gen.	fructŭum,	*of*	*fruits,*
Dat.	fructĭbus,	*to*	*fruits,*
Acc.	fructus,		*fruits,*
Voc.	fructus,	*O*	*fruits,*
Abl.	fructĭbus,	*with, from, or by,*	*fruits.*

Cornu, *a horn*, neut.

Singular.

Nom.	cornu,		*a horn,*
Gen.	cornu,	*of*	*a horn,*

Dat.	cornu,	*to*	*a horn,*
Acc.	cornu,		*a horn,*
Voc.	cornu,	*O*	*horn,*
Abl.	cornu,	*with, from, or by*	*a horn.*

Plural.

Nom.	cornua,		*horns,*
Gen.	cornŭum,	*of*	*horns,*
Dat.	cornĭbus,	*to*	*horns,*
Acc.	cornua,		*horns,*
Voc.	cornua,	*O*	*horns,*
Abl.	cornĭbus,	*with, from, or by,*	*horns.*

Exc. The following nouns are feminine :

Acus, *a needle.*
Anus, *an old woman.*
Dŏmus, *a house.*
Fīcus, *a fig.*
Mănus, *the hand.*
Pĕnus, *a store-house.*
Portĭcus, *a gallery.*
Spĕcus, *a den.*
Trĭbus, *a tribe.*

Dŏmus, *a house,* fem.

Singular.

Nom.	domus,		*a house,*
Gen.	domûs *or* -mi,	*of*	*a house,*
Dat.	domui *or* -mo,	*to*	*a house,*
Acc.	domum,		*a house,*
Voc.	domus,	*O*	*house,*
Abl.	domo,	*with, from, or by,*	*a house.*

Plural.

Nom.	domus,		*houses,*
Gen.	domōrum *or* -ŭum,	*of*	*houses,*
Dat.	domĭbus,	*to*	*houses,*

Acc.	domos, *or* -us,		*houses,*
Voc.	domus,	*O*	*houses,*
Abl.	domĭbus,	*with, from, or by,*	*houses.*

Domûs, in the genit. signifies of a house; and *domi*, at home, *or* of home; as *memineris domi.*

Exc. 1. The following nouns have *ŭbus*, in the dative and ablative plural.

Acus, *a needle,*	Lăcus, *a lake,*	Spĕcus, *a den,*
Arcus, *a bow,*	Partus, *a birth,*	Trĭbus, *a tribe,*
Artus, *a joint,*	Portus, *a harbour,*	Vĕru, *a spit.*
Gĕnu, *the knee,*		

Exc. 2. Jesus, the venerable name of our Saviour, has *um* in the accusative, and *u* in all the other cases.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth declension end in *es*, and are of the feminine gender; as,

Res, *a thing*, fem.

Singular.

Nom.	res,		*a thing,*
Gen.	rëi,	*of*	*a thing,*
Dat.	rëi,	*to*	*a thing,*
Acc.	rem,		*a thing,*
Voc.	res,	*O*	*thing,*
Abl.	re,	*with, from, or by,*	*a thing.*

Plural.

Nom.	res,		*things,*
Gen.	rērum,	*of*	*things,*
Dat.	rēbus,	*to*	*things,*

Acc.	res,		*things,*
Voc.	res,	*O*	*things,*
Abl.	rēbus,	*with, from, or by,*	*things.*

In like manner decline,

Facies, *a face*, fem.

Singular.

Nom.	facies,		*a face,*
Gen.	faciēi,	*of*	*a face,*
Dat.	faciēi,	*to*	*a face,*
Acc.	faciem,		*a face,*
Voc.	facies,	*O*	*face,*
Abl.	facie,	*with, from, or by,*	*a face.*

Plural.

Nom.	facies,		*faces,*
Gen.	faciērum,	*of*	*faces,*
Dat.	faciēbus,	*to*	*faces,*
Acc.	facies,		*faces,*
Voc.	facies,	*O*	*faces,*
Abl.	faciēbus,	*with, from, or by,*	*faces.*

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Irregular nouns may be reduced to three classes, *Variable*, *Defective*, and *Redundant*.

I. Variable Nouns.

Nouns are variable either in gender, or declension, or in both.

Heterogeneous Nouns.

Those which vary in gender are called *heterogeneous*, and may be reduced to the following classes.

1. *Masculine in the singular, and neuter in the plural.*

Avernus, *a lake in Campania, hell.*
Dindȳmus, *a hill in Phrygia.*
Ismărus, *a hill in Thrace.*
Massĭcus, *a hill in Campania, famous for excellent wines.*
Mænălus, *a hill in Arcadia.*
Pangæus, *a promontory in Thrace.*
Tænărus, *a promontory in Laconia.*
Tartărus, *hell.*
Tāȳgĕtus, *a hill in Laconia.*

Thus, *Averna, Avernōrum; Dindȳma, -ōrum,* &c. These are thought by some to be properly adjectives, having *mons* understood in the singular, and *juga* or *cacumĭna,* or the like, in the plural.

2. *Masc. in the sing. and in the plur. masc. and neut.*

Jŏcus, a jest, pl. *joci* and *joca; lŏcus,* a place, pl. *loci* and *loca.* When we speak of passages in a book, or topics in a discourse, *loci* only is used.

3. *Feminine in the singular, and neuter in the plural.*

Carbăsus, a sail, pl. *carbăsa; Pergămus,* the citadel of Troy, pl. *Pergăma.*

4. *Neuter in the singular, and masculine in the plural.*

Cœlum, pl. *cœli,* heaven; *Elȳsium,* pl. *Elysii,* the Elysian fields; *Argos,* pl. *Argi,* a city in Greece.

5. *Neuter in the sing., in the plur. masc. or neuter.*

Rastrum, a rake, pl. *rastri* and *rastra; frænum,* a bridle, pl. *fræni* and *fræna.*

6. *Neuter in the singular, and fem. in the plural.*

Dēlĭcium, a delight, pl. *deliciæ; ĕpŭlum,* a banquet, pl. *ĕpŭlæ; balneum,* a bath, pl. *balneæ* and *balnea.*

Heteroclites.

Nouns which vary in declension are called *heteroclites;* as, *vas, vāsis,* a vessel, pl. *vāsa, vasōrum;*

jūgĕrum, jugĕri, an acre, pl. *jūgĕra, jugĕrum, jugerĭbus*, which has likewise sometimes *jugĕris*, and *jugĕre*, in the singular, from the obsolete *jugus*, or *juger*.

In double nouns, both nouns are declined when combined in the nominative case ; as,

Respublica, *a commonwealth*, fem.

Singular.	*Plural.*
N. respublĭca,	N. respublĭcæ,
G. reipublĭcæ,	G. rerumpublicārum,
D. reipublĭcæ,	D. rebuspublĭcis,
A. rempublĭcam,	A. respublĭcas,
V. respublĭca,	V. respublĭcæ,
A. republĭcâ.	A. rebuspublĭcis.

Jusjurandum, *an oath*, neut.

Singular.	*Plural.*
N. jusjurandum,	N. jurajuranda,
G. jurisjurandi,	G. *jurumjurandōrum*,*
D. jurijurando,	D. *juribusjurandis*,
A. jusjurandum,	A. jurajuranda,
V. jusjurandum,	V. jurajuranda,
A. jurejurando.	A. *juribusjurandis*.

If a nominative is combined with some other case, then the nominative only is declined ; as,

Paterfamilias, *a master of a family*, masc.

N. paterfamilias,
G. patrisfamilias,
D. patrifamilias,
A. patremfamilias,
V. paterfamilias,
A. patrefamilias.

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* The Gen. Dat. and Abl. plural are not used.

Some nouns are of both the second and third declension; as,

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	Ab.
Orpheus,	ei,	eo,	eum, *or* eon,	——	eo; 2d Decl.
	eos,	ei,	ea,	eu,	—; 3d Dec.

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	Ab.
Œdĭpus,	i,	o,	um,	—	o; 2d Dec.
	ŏdis,	ŏdi,	ŏdem,	u,	ŏde; 3d Dec.

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	Ab.
Achilleus,	ei,	eo,	——	eu,	eo; 2d D.
Achilles,	lis, *or* lĕos,	li,	lem, *or* len,	les, *or* le,	le; 3d D.

Some nouns are of peculiar declension.

Singular.	*Singular.*	*Plural.*
N. Jupĭter,	N. vis,	N. vires,
G. Jovis,	G. vis,	G. virium,
D. Jovi,	D. —	D. virĭbus,
A. Jovem,	A. vim,	A. vires,
V. Jupĭter,	V. vis,	V. vires,
A. Jove.	A. vi.	A. virĭbus.

Singular.	*Plural.*
N. bos,	N. boves,
G. bovis,	G. boum,
D. bovi,	D. bobus, *or* bubus,
A. bovem,	A. boves,
V. bos,	V. boves,
A. bove.	A. bobus, *or* bubus.

II. Defective Nouns.

Nouns are defective either in cases or in number.

Nouns are defective in cases different ways.

1. Some are altogether indeclinable; as, *pondo*, a pound or pounds.

2. Some are used only in one case, and therefore called *mŏnoptōta*.

3. Some are used in two cases only, and therefore called *diptōta.*

4. Several nouns are used only in three cases, and therefore called *triptōta.*

5. Some nouns want the nominative, and of consequence the vocative, and therefore are called *tetraptōta.*

6. Some nouns want only one case, and are called *pentaptōta.*

III. Redundant Nouns.

The most numerous class of redundant nouns consists of those which express the same meaning by different terminations; as, *menda, -æ;* and *mendum, -i,* a fault: *cassis, -ĭdis;* and *cassĭda, -dæ,* a helmet.

Division of Nouns according to their Signification and Derivation.

1. A substantive which signifies many in the singular number, is called a *Collective* noun; as, *pŏpŭlus,* a people; *exercĭtus,* an army.

2. A substantive derived from another substantive proper, signifying one's extraction, is called a *Patronymic* noun.

Patronymic names of men end in *des;* of women in *is, as,* or *ne.*

3. A noun derived from a substantive proper, signifying one's country, is called a *Patrial* or *Gentile* noun; as, *Tros, Trois,* a man born at Troy; *Troas, -ădis,* a woman born at Troy.

4. A substantive derived from an adjective, expressing simply the quality of the adjective, without regard to the thing in which the quality exists, is called an *Abstract;* as, *justĭtia,* justice; from *justus,* just. The adjectives from which these abstracts come, are called *Concretes;* because, besides the

quality, they also suppose something to which it belongs.

5. A substantive derived from another substantive, signifying a diminution or lessening of its signification, is called a *Diminutive;* as, *libellus*, a little book.

6. A substantive derived from a verb is called a *Verbal* noun; as, *amor*, love; *doctrīna*, learning; from *ămo*, and *dŏceo*.

ADJECTIVE.

An adjective is a word *added* to a substantive, to express its quality; as, *durus*, hard; *mollis*, soft.

Latin Adjectives.

Adjectives in Latin are varied by gender, number, and case, to agree with substantives in all these accidents.

An adjective properly hath neither genders, numbers, nor cases; but certain terminations answering to the gender, number, and case of the substantive with which it is joined.

Adjectives are varied like three substantives of the same termination and declension.

All adjectives are either of the first and second declension, or of the third only.

Adjectives of three terminations are of the first and second declension; but adjectives of one or two terminations are of the third.

Exc. The following adjectives, though they have three terminations, are of the third declension:

Acer, *sharp.*
Alăcer, *cheerful.*
Campester, *belonging to a plain.*
Cĕlĕber, *famous.*
Cĕler, *swift.*
Equester, *belonging to a horse.*
Păluster, *marshy.*
Pĕdester, *on foot.*
Sălūber, *wholesome.*
Sylvester, *woody.*
Vŏlŭcer, *swift.*

Adjectives of the First and Second Declension.

Bŏnus, masc. bona, fem. bonum, neut. *good.*

Singular.

Nom.	bŏn-us,	-a,	-um,
Gen.	bon-i,	-æ,	-i,
Dat.	bon-o,	-æ,	-o,
Acc.	bon-um,	-am,	-um,
Voc.	bon-e,	-a,	-um,
Abl.	bon-o,	-â,	-o.

Plural.

Nom.	bon-i,	-æ,	-a,
Gen.	bon-ōrum,	-ārum,	-ōrum,
Dat.	bon-is,	-is,	-is,
Acc.	bon-os,	-as,	-a,
Voc.	bon-i,	-æ,	-a,
Abl.	bon-is,	-is,	-is.

Tĕner, tenĕra, tenĕrum, *tender.*

Singular.

Nom.	tĕn-er,	-ĕra,	-ĕrum,
Gen.	ten-ĕri,	-ĕræ,	-ĕri,
Dat.	ten-ĕro,	-ĕræ,	-ĕro,
Acc.	ten-ĕrum,	-ĕram,	-ĕrum,
Voc.	ten-er,	-ĕra,	-ĕrum,
Abl.	ten-ĕro,	-ĕrâ,	-ĕro.

Plural.

Nom.	ten-ĕri,	-ĕræ,	-ĕra,
Gen.	ten-ĕrōrum,	-erārum,	-erōrum,
Dat.	ten-ĕris,	-ĕris,	-ĕris,
Acc.	ten-ĕros,	-ĕras,	-ĕra,
Voc.	ten-ĕri,	-ĕræ,	-ĕra,
Abl.	ten-ĕris,	-ĕris,	-ĕris.

Obs. 1. The following adjectives have their genitive singular in *ius*, and the dative in *i*, through all their genders: in the other cases like *bonus* and *tener*.

Unus, -a, -um; *gen.* unius, *dat.* uni, *one.*
Alius, -īus, *one of many, another.*
Nullus, nullius, *none.*
Sōlus, -ius, *alone.*
Tōtus, -ius, *whole.*
Ullus, -īus, *any.*
Neuter, -trius, *neither.*
Alter, altĕrĭus, *one of two, the other.*
Uter, utrius, *whether of the two.*
Uterque, utriusque, *both.*
Uterlĭbet, -triuslĭbet, } *which of the two*
Utervis, -triusvis. } *you please.*

Adjectives of the third Declension.

Fēlix, masc., fem., and neut.; *happy.*

Singular.

Nom.	fē-lix,	-ix,	-ix,
Gen.	fe-līcis,	-īcis,	-īcis,
Dat.	fe-līci,	-īci,	-īci,
Acc.	fe-līcem,	-īcem,	-ix,
Voc.	fe-lix,	-ix,	-ix,
Abl.	fe-līce *or*-īci,&c.		

Plural.

Nom.	fe-līces,	-īces,	-icia,
Gen.	fe-licium,	-icium,	-icium,
Dat.	fe-licĭbus,	-icĭbus,	-icĭbus,
Acc.	fe-līces,	-īces,	-icia,
Voc.	fe-līces,	-īces,	-icia,
Abl.	fe-licĭbus,	-icĭbus,	-icĭbus.

Mītis, masc. and fem.; mīte, neut.; *meek.*

Singular.

Nom.	mītis,	mitis,	mite,
Gen.	mitis,	mitis,	mitis,
Dat.	miti,	miti,	miti,
Acc.	mitem,	mitem,	mite,
Voc.	mitis,	mitis,	mite,
Abl.	miti,	miti,	miti.

Plural.

Nom.	mītes,	mites,	mitia,
Gen.	mitium,	mitium,	mitium,
Dat.	mitĭbus,	mitĭbus,	mitĭbus,
Acc.	mites,	mites,	mitia,
Voc.	mites,	mites,	mitia,
Abl.	mitibus,	mitibus,	mitibus.

Singular.

Nom.	mīti-or,	-or,	-us,
Gen.	miti-ōris,	-ōris,	-ōris,
Dat.	miti-ōri,	-ōri,	-ōri,
Acc.	miti-ōrem,	-ōrem,	-us,
Voc.	miti-or,	-or,	-us,
Abl.	miti-ōre *or* -ōri, &c.		

Plural.

Nom.	miti-ōres,	-ōres,	-ōra,
Gen.	miti-ōrum,	-ōrum,	-ōrum,
Dat.	miti-orĭbus,	-orĭbus,	-orĭbus,
Acc.	miti-ōres,	-ōres,	-ōra,
Voc.	miti-ōres,	-ōres,	-ōra,
Abl.	miti-orĭbus,	-orĭbus,	-orĭbus.

In this manner all comparatives are declined.

Acer *or* acris, m. acris, f. acre, n.; *sharp.*

Singular.

Nom.	ā-cer *or* ācris,	acris,	acre,
Gen.	a-cris,	-cris,	-cris,
Dat.	a-cri,	-cri,	-cri,
Acc.	a-crem,	-crem,	-cre,
Voc.	a-cer *or* acris,	-cris,	-cre,
Abl.	a-cri,	-cri,	-cri.

Plural.

Nom.	a-cres,	-cres,	-cria,
Gen.	a-crium,	-crium,	-crium,
Dat.	a-crĭbus,	-crĭbus,	-crĭbus,
Acc.	a-cres,	-cres,	-cria,
Voc.	a-cres,	-cres,	-cria,
Abl.	a-crĭbus,	-crĭbus,	-crĭbus.

In like manner *ălăcer*, or *alacris*, *cĕler*, or *celĕris*.

RULES.

1. Adjectives of the third declension have *e* or *i* in the ablative singular; but if the neuter be in *e*, the ablative has *i* only.

2. The genitive plural ends in *ium*, and the neuter of the nominative, accusative, and vocative, in *ia:* except comparatives, which have *um* and *a*.

Numeral Adjectives.

Adjectives which signify number, are divided into four classes, *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, *Distributive*, and *Multiplicative*.

1. The *Cardinal* or *Principal* numbers are:

Unus,	*one*,	I.
Duo,	*two*,	II.
Tres,	*three*,	III.
Quātuor,	*four*,	IV.
Quinque,	*five*,	V.
Sex,	*six*,	VI.
Septem,	*seven*,	VII.
Octo,	*eight*,	VIII.
Nŏvem,	*nine*,	IX.
Dĕcem,	*ten*,	X.
Undĕcim,	*eleven*,	XI.
Duŏdĕcim,	*twelve*,	XII.
Trĕdĕcim,	*thirteen*,	XIII.
Quatuordĕcim,	*fourteen*,	XIV.
Quindĕcim,	*fifteen*,	XV.
Sexdĕcim,	*sixteen*,	XVI.
Septendĕcim,	*seventeen*,	XVII.
Octŏdĕcim,	*eighteen*,	XVIII.
Nŏvemdĕcim,	*nineteen*,	XIX.
Vīginti,	*twenty*,	XX.
Viginti unus, *or* Unus et viginti,	*twenty-one*,	XXI.
Viginti duo, *or* Duo et viginti,	*twenty-two*,	XXII.

Trīginta,	*thirty,*	XXX.
Quadrāginta,	*forty,*	XL.
Quinquāginta,	*fifty,*	L.
Sexāginta,	*sixty,*	LX.
Septuāginta,	*seventy,*	LXX.
Octōginta,	*eighty,*	LXXX.
Nōnāginta,	*ninety,*	XC.
Centum,	*a hundred,*	C.
Dŭcenti,	*two hundred,*	CC.
Trĕcenti,	*three hundred,*	CCC.
Quadringenti,	*four hundred,*	CCCC.
Quingenti,	*five hundred,*	D.
Sexcenti,	*six hundred,*	DC.
Septingenti,	*seven hundred,*	DCC.
Octingenti,	*eight hundred,*	DCCC.
Nongenti,	*nine hundred,*	DCCCC.
Mille,	*a thousand,*	M.
Duo millia, *or* bis mille,	*two thousand,*	MM.
Decem millia, *or* dĕcies mille,	*ten thousand,*	XM.
Viginti millia, *or* vicies mille,	*twenty thousand.*	XXM.

The cardinal numbers, except *unus* and *mille*, want the singular.

Unus is not used in the plural, unless when joined with a substantive which wants the singular; as, *in unis ædibus*, in one house; *Unæ nuptiæ; In una mœnia convenêre:* or when several particulars are considered as one whole; as, *una vestimenta*, one suit of clothes.

Duo and *tres* are thus declined;

Plural.

Nom.	duo,	duæ,	duo,
Gen.	duōrum,	duārum,	duōrum,
Dat.	duōbus,	duābus,	duōbus,
Acc.	duos *or* duo,	duas,	duo,
Voc.	duo,	duæ,	duo,
Abl.	duōbus,	duābus,	duōbus.

Plural.

Nom.	tres,	tres,	tria,
Gen.	trium,	trium,	trium,
Dat.	tribus,	tribus,	tribus,
Acc.	tres,	tres,	tria,
Voc.	tres,	tres,	tria,
Abl.	tribus,	tribus,	tribus.

All the cardinal numbers from *quatuor* to *centum*, including them both, are indeclinable; and from *centum* to *mille*, are declined like the plural of *bonus*; thus, *ducenti, -tæ, -ta; ducentorum, -tarum, -torum, &c.*

Mille is used either as a substantive or adjective; when taken substantively, it is indeclinable in the singular number; and in the plural has *millia, millium, millibus, &c.*

Mille, an adjective, is commonly indeclinable, and, to express more than one thousand, has the numeral adverbs joined with it; thus *mille homĭnes*, a thousand men; *mille homĭnum*, of a thousand men, &c. *Bis mille homĭnes*, two thousand men; *ter mille homĭnes*, &c. But with *mille*, a substantive, we say, *mille homĭnum*, a thousand men; *duo millia homĭnum, tria millia, quatuor millia, centum* or *centēna millia homĭ-*

num; decies centēna millia, a million; *vicies centēna millia,* two millions, &c.

2. The Ordinal numbers are, *prīmus,* first; *sĕcundus,* second, &c.; declined like *bonus.*

3. The distributive are *singŭli,* one by one; *bīni,* two by two, &c.; declined like the plural of *bonus.*

4. The multiplicative numbers are *simplex,* simple; *duplex,* double, *or* two-fold; *triplex,* triple, *or* three-fold; *quadruplex,* four-fold, &c.; all of them declined like *felix;* thus, *simplex, -ĭcis,* &c.

The interrogative words to which the above numerals answer, are *quot, quotus, quotēni, quoties,* and *quŏtuplex.*

Quot, how many? is indeclinable: So *tot,* so many; *tŏtĭdem,* just so many; *quotquot, quotcunque,* how many soever; *alĭquot,* some.

The following Table contains a list of the Ordinal and Distributive Numbers, together with the Numeral Adverbs, which are often joined with the Numeral Adjectives.

Ordinal.	*Distributive.*
1 Prīmus, -a, -um.	Singŭli, -æ, -a.
2 sĕcundus.	bīni.
3 tertius.	terni.
4 quartus.	quaterni.
5 quintus.	quīni.
6 sextus.	sēni.
7 septĭmus.	septēni.
8 octāvus.	octōni.
9 nōnus.	nōvēni.
10 dĕcĭmus.	dēni.
11 undĕcĭmus.	undēni.
12 duodecĭmus.	duodēni.
13 decĭmus tertius.	trĕdēni, terni deni.
14 decĭmus quartus.	quaterni deni.

15	decĭmus quintus.	quindēni.
16	decĭmus sextus.	seni deni.
17	decĭmus septĭmus.	septēni deni.
18	decĭmus octāvus.	octōni deni.
19	decĭmus nonus.	novēni deni.
20	vīgesĭmus, vīcesĭmus.	vīcēni.
21	vīgesĭmus prĭmus.	vīcēni singŭli.
30	trigesĭmus, tricesĭmus.	tricēni.
40	quadragesĭmus.	quadrāgēni.
50	quinquagesĭmus.	quinquāgēni.
60	sexagesĭmus.	sexāgēni.
70	septuagesĭmus.	septuāgēni.
80	octogesĭmus.	octogēni.
90	nonagesĭmus.	nonagēni
100	centesĭmus.	centēni.
200	dŭcentesĭmus.	ducēni.
300	trĕcentesĭmus.	trĕcentēni.
400	quadringentesĭmus.	quăter centēni.
500	quingentesimus.	quinquies centēni.
600	sexcentesĭmus.	sexies centēni.
700	septingentesĭmus.	septies centēni.
800	octingentisĭmus.	octies centēni.
900	nongentesĭmus.	novies centēni.
1000	millesĭmus.	millēni.
2000	bis millesĭmus.	bis millēni.

NUMERAL ADVERBS.

1	Semel, *once.*	11	undecies.
2	bis, *twice.*	12	duodecies.
3	ter, *thrice.*	13	tredecies.
4	quăter, *four times.*	14	quatuordecies.
5	quinquies, &c.	15	quindecies.
6	sexies.	16	sexdecies.
7	septies.	17	decies ac septies.
8	octies.	18	decies ac octies.
9	novies.	19	decies et novies.
10	decies.	20	vicies.

21	vicies semel.	300	trĕcenties.
30	tricies.	400	quadringenties.
40	quadrāgies.	500	quingenties.
50	quinquāgies.	600	sexcenties,
60	sexāgies.	700	septingenties.
70	septuāgies.	800	octingenties.
80	octōgies.	900	noningenties.
90	nonāgies.	1000	millies.
100	centies.	2000	bis millies.
200	ducenties.		

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparison of adjectives expresses the quality in different degrees; as, durus, *hard;* durior, *harder;* durissimus, *hardest.*

Those adjectives only are compared, whose signification admits the distinction of *more* and *less.*

The degrees of comparison are three, the *Positive, Comparative* and *Superlative.*

The *Positive* seems improperly to be called a degree. It simply signifies the quality; as, *durus,* hard: and serves only as a foundation for the other degrees. By it we express the relation of equality; as, *he is as* tall *as I.*

The *Comparative* expresses a greater degree of the quality, and has always a referance to a less degree of the same; as, *stronger, wiser.*

The *Superlative* expresses the quality carried to the greatest degree; as, *strongest, wisest.*

Formation of the Degrees.

The comparative degree is formed from the first case of the positive in *i,* by adding the syllable *or*

for the masculine and feminine, and *us* for the neuter. The superlative is formed from the same case, by adding *ssĭmus;* as, *altus*, high, genit. *alti:* comparative, *altior* for the masc. *altior* for the fem. *altius* for the neut. higher; superlative, *altissĭmus*, *-a*, *-um*, highest. So *mitis*, meek; dative *miti; mitior*, *-or*, *-us*, meeker; *mitissĭmus*, *-a*, *-um*, meekest.

If the positive end in *er*, the superlative is formed by adding *rĭmus;* as, *pauper*, poor; *pauperrĭmus*, poorest.

The comparative is always of the third declension: the superlative of the first and second; as, *altus*, *altior*, *altissĭmus; alta*, *altior*, *altissĭma; altum*, *altius*, *altissĭmum;* gen. *alti*, *altiōris*, *altissĭmi*, &c.

Irregular and defective Comparison.

1. Bonus, melior, optĭmus, *good*, *better*, *best.*
Malus, pejor, pessĭmus, *bad*, *worse*, *worst.*
Magnus, major, maxĭmus, *great*, *greater*, *greatest.*
Parvus, minor, minĭmus, *small*, *less*, *least.*
Multus, —— plūrĭmus, *much*, *more*, *most.*

Fem. Multa, plurĭma; *neut.* multum, plus, plurĭmum; *plur.* multi, plures, plurĭmi; multæ, plures, plurĭmæ, &c.

2. These five have their superlative in *lĭmus:*

Făcĭlis, facilior, facillĭmus, *easy.*
Grăcĭlis, gracilior, gracillĭmus, *lean.*
Hŭmĭlis, humilior, humillĭmus, *low.*
Imbecillis, imbecillior, imbecillĭmus, *weak.*
Sĭmĭlis, similior, simillĭmus, *like.*

3. The following adjectives have regular comparatives, but form the superlative differently:

Cĭter, citerior, citĭmus, *near.*
Dexter, dexterior, dextĭmus, *right.*

Sĭnister, sinisterior, sinistĭmus, *left.*
Exter, -erior, extĭmus *or* extrēmus, *outward.*
Infĕrus, -ior, infĭmus *or* imus, *below.*
Intĕrus, interior, intĭmus, *inward.*
Mātūrus, -ior, maturrĭmus *or* maturissĭmus, *ripe.*
Postĕrus, posterior, postrēmus, *behind.*
Sŭpĕrus, -rior, suprēmus *or* summus, *high.*
Vetus, veterior, veterrĭmus, *old.*

4. Compounds in *dĭcus*, *lŏquus*, *fĭcus*, and *vŏlus*, have *entior*, and *entissĭmus;* as, *mălĕdĭcus*, railing; *mălĕdicentior*, *maledicentissĭmus:* So *magnĭlŏquus*, one that boasteth; *bĕnĕfĭcus*, beneficent; *mălĕvŏlus*, malevolent; *mīrĭfĭcus*, wonderful; *-entior*, *-entissĭmus*, or *mirĭficissĭmus*. *Nēquam*, indecl. worthless, vicious, has *nēquior*, *nequissĭmus*.

1. The following adjectives are not used in the positive:

Deterior, *worse*, deterrĭmus.
Ocior, *swifter*, ocissĭmus.
Prior, *former*, prīmus.
Prŏpior, *nearer*, proxĭmus, *nearest* or *next.*
Ultĕrior, *farther*, ultĭmus.

2. The following want the comparative:

Inclȳtus, inclytissĭmus, *renowned.*
Mĕrĭtus, meritissĭmus, *deserving.*
Nŏvus, novissĭmus, *new.*
Nūpĕrus, nuperrĭmus, *late.*
Par, părissĭmus, *equal.*
Sacer, sacerrĭmus, *sacred.*

3. The following want the superlative:

Adŏlescens, adolescentior, *young.*
Diŭturnus, diuturnior, *lasting.*
Ingens, ingentior, *huge.*
Jŭvĕnis, junior, *young.*
Opīmus, opimior, *rich.*
Prōnus, pronior, *inclined downwards.*
Sătur, saturior, *full.*
Senex, senior, *old.*

PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a word which stands *instead of a Noun.*

PRONOUNS.

The simple pronouns in Latin are eighteen; *ĕgo, tu, sui; ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, quis, qui; meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester; nostras, vestras,* and *cujas.*

Three of them are substantives, *ĕgo, tu, sui;* the other fifteen are adjectives.

Ego, *I.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
N. ĕgo, *I,*	*N.* nos, *we,*
G. mei, *of me,*	*G.* nostrûm *or* nostri, *of us,*
D. mihi, *to me,*	*D.* nōbis, *to us,*
A. me, *me,*	*A.* nos, *us,*
V. ———	*V.* ———
A. me, *with me.*	*A.* nōbis, *with us.*

Tu, *thou.*

Singular.

Nom.	tu, *thou,*	or *you.*
Gen.	tui, *of thee,*	
Dat.	tĭbi, *to thee,*	
Acc.	te, *thee,*	
Voc.	tu, *O thou,*	
Abl.	te, *with thee,*	

Plural.

Nom. vos, *ye* or *you*,
Gen. vestrûm *or* vestri, *of you*,
Dat. vōbis, *to you*,
Acc. vos, *you*,
Voc. vos, *O ye* or *you*,
Abl. vōbis, *with you.*

Sui, *of himself, of herself, of itself.*

Singular.

Nom. ———
Gen. sui, *of himself, of herself, of itself,*
Dat. sĭbi, *to himself, to herself,* &c.
Acc. se, *himself,* &c.
Voc. ———
Abl. se, *with himself,* &c.

Plural.

Nom. ———
Gen. sui, *of themselves,*
Dat. sĭbi, *to themselves,*
Acc. se, *themselves,*
Voc. ———
Abl. se, *with themselves.*

The English substantive pronouns, *he, she, it,* are expressed in Latin by these pronominal adjectives, *ille, iste, hic* or *is;* as,

Ille, for the masc. *illa,* for the fem. *illud,* for the neut. that: or, *ille,* he; *illa,* she; *illud,* it or that; thus,

Singular.

Nom.	ille,	illa,	illud,
Gen.	illius,	illius,	illius,
Dat.	illi,	illi,	illi,
Acc.	illum,	illam,	illud,
Voc.	ille,	illa,	illud,
Abl.	illo,	illâ,	illo.

Plural.

Nom.	illi,	illæ,	illa,
Gen.	illōrum,	illārum,	illōrum,
Dat.	illis,	illis,	illis,
Acc.	illos,	illas,	illa,
Voc.	illi,	illæ,	illa,
Abl.	illis,	illis,	illis.

Ipse, he himself, *ipsa*, she herself, *ipsum*, itself; and *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, that, are declined like *ille;* only *ipse* has *ipsum* in the nom. acc. and voc. sing. neut.

Ipse, is often joined to *ego*, *tu*, *sui;* and has in Latin the same force with *self* in English, when joined with a possessive pronoun; as, *ego ipse*, I myself.

Hic, hæc, hoc, *this.*

Singular.

Nom.	hic,	hæc,	hoc,
Gen.	hujus,	hujus,	hujus,
Dat.	huic,	huic,	huic,
Acc.	hunc,	hanc,	hoc,
Voc.	hic,	hæc,	hoc,
Abl.	hoc,	hac,	hoc.

Plural.

Nom.	hi,	hæ,	hæc,
Gen.	hōrum,	hārum,	hōrum,
Dat.	his,	his,	his,

Acc.	hos,	has,	hæc,
Voc.	hi,	hæ,	hæc,
Abl.	his,	his,	his.

Is, ea, id; *he, she it;* or *that.*

Singular.

Nom.	is,	ea,	id,
Gen.	ejus,	ejus,	ejus,
Dat.	ei,	ei,	ei,
Acc.	eum,	eam,	id,
Voc.	——	——	
Abl.	eo,	eâ,	eo.

Plural.

Nom.	ii,	eæ,	ea,
Gen.	eōrum,	eārum,	eōrum,
Dat.	iis *or* eis, &c.		
Acc.	eos,	eas,	ea,
Voc.	——	——	
Abl.	iis, *or* eis, &c.		

Quis, quæ, quod or *quid?* which, what? Or *quis?* who? *or* what man? *quæ?* who? *or* what woman? *quod* or *quid?* what? which thing? or what thing? thus,

Singular.

Nom.	quis,	quæ,	quod, *or* quid,
Gen.	cujus,	cujus,	cujus,
Dat.	cui,	cui,	cui,
Acc.	quem,	quam,	quŏd *or* quid,
Voc.	——	——	
Abl.	quo,	quâ,	quo.

Plural.

Nom.	qui,	quæ,	quæ,
Gen.	quorum,	quarum,	quorum,
Dat.	queis *or* quibus, &c.		

Acc.	quos,	quas,	quæ,
Voc.	——	——	
Abl.	queis, *or* quibus, &c.		

Qui, quæ, quod, who, which, that; Or vir *qui*, the man *who* or *that;* fœmina *quæ*, the woman *who* or *that;* negotium *quod*, the thing *which* or *that:* genit. vir *cujus*, the man *whose* or *of whom;* mulier *cujus*, the woman *whose* or *of whom;* negotium *cujus*, the thing *of which*, seldom *whose*, &c. thus,

Singular.

Nom.	qui,	quæ,	quod,
Gen.	cujus,	cujus,	cujus,
Dat.	cui,	cui,	cui,
Acc.	quem,	quam,	quod,
Voc.	——	——	——
Abl.	quo,	quâ,	quo.

Plural.

Nom.	qui,	quæ,	quæ,
Gen.	quorum,	quarum,	quorum,
Dat.	queis *or* quibus, &c.		
Acc.	quos,	quas,	quæ,
Voc.	——	——	——
Abl.	queis, *or* quibus, &c.		

The other pronouns are derivatives, coming from *ego, tu*, and *sui*. *Meus*, my or mine; *tuus*, thy or thine; *suus*, his own, her own, its own, their own, are declined like *bonus, -a -um;* and *noster*, our; *vester*, your; like *pulcher, -chra, -chrum*, of the first and second declension.

Nostras, of our country; *vestras*, of your country; *cujas*, of what *or* which country, are declined like *felix*, of the third declension: gen. *nostrātis*, dat. *nostrāti*, &c.

Pronouns as well as nouns, that signify things

which cannot be addressed or called upon, want the vocative.

Meus hath *mi*, and sometimes *meus*, in the voc. sing. masc.

The relative *qui* has frequently *quî* in the ablative, and that, which is remarkable, in all genders and numbers.

Qui, is sometimes used for *quis:* and instead of *cujus*, the gen. of *quis*, we find an adjective pronoun, *cujus*, *-a*, *-um*.

Simple pronouns, with respect to their signification, are divided into the following classes.

1. *Demonstratives*, which point out any person or thing present, or as if present. *Ego*, *tu*, *hic*, *iste*, and sometimes *ille*, *is*, *ipse*.

2. *Relatives*, which refer to something going before: *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *qui*.

3. *Possessives*, which signify possession: *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*.

4. *Patrials* or *Gentiles*, which signify one's country: *nostras*, *vestras*, *cujas*.

5. *Interrogatives*, by which we ask a question: *quis? cujas?* When they do not ask a question, they are called *Indefinites*, like other words of the same nature.

6. *Reciprocals*, which again call back or represent the same object to the mind: *sui* and *suus*.

COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

Idem, *the same*, compounded of *is* and *dem*.

Singular.

Nom.	īdem,	eădem,	ĭdem,
Gen.	ejusdem,	ejusdem,	ejusdem,
Dat.	eīdem,	eīdem,	eīdem,
Acc.	eundem,	eandem,	ĭdem,

Voc.	īdem,	eădem,	ĭdem,
Abl.	eōdem,	eâdem,	eōdem.

Plural.

Nom.	iīdem,	eædem,	eădem,
Gen.	eorundem,	earundem,	eorundem,
Dat.	eisdem *or* iisdem, &c.		
Acc.	eosdem,	easdem,	eădem,
Voc.	iīdem,	eædem,	eădem,
Abl.	eisdem *or* iisdem, &c.		

The pronouns which we find most frequently compounded, are *quis* and *qui*.

Quis, in composition, is sometimes the first, sometimes the last, and sometimes likewise the middle part of the word compounded; but *qui* is always the first.

1. The compounds of *quis*, in which it is put first, are, *quisnam*, who? *quispiam*, *quisquam*, any one; *quisque*, every one; *quisquis*, whosoever; which are thus declined:

N. Quisnam,	quænam,	quodnam	*or* quidnam,
Gen. cujusnam,		*Dat.* cuinam.	
N. Quispiam,	quæpiam,	quodpiam	*or* quidpiam,
G. cujuspiam,		*D.* cuipiam.	
N. Quisquam,	quæquam,	quodquam	*or* quidquam,
G. cujusquam,		*D.* cuiquam.	
N. Quisque,	quæque,	quodque	*or* quidque,
G. cujusque,		*D.* cuique.	
N. Quisquis,	———	quidquid	*or* quicquid,
G. cujuscujus,		*D.* cuicui.	

And so in the other cases, according to the simple *quis*. But *quisquis* has not the fem. at all, and the neuter only in the nominative and accusative. *Quisquam* has also *quicquam* for *quidquam;* accusative

quenquam, without the feminine. The plural is scarcely used.

2. The compounds of *quis*, in which *quis* is put last, have *qua* in the nom. sing. fem., and in the nominative and accusative plur. neut. as *alĭquis*, some; *ecquis*, who? of *et* and *quis*; also *nequis*, *siquis*, *numquis*, which for the most part are read separately, thus, *ne quis*, *si quis*, *num quis*. They are thus declined:

N. Alĭquis, alĭqua, alĭquod *or* alĭquid,
Gen. alicūjus, *Dat.* alicui.
N. Ecquis, ecqua *or* ecquæ, ecquod *or* ecquid,
G. eccujus, *D.* eccui.
N. Si quis, si qua, si quod, *or* si quid,
G. si cujus, *D.* si cui.
N. Ne quis, ne qua, ne quod *or* ne quid,
G. ne cujus, *D.* ne cui.
N. num quis, num qua, num quod *or* num quid,
G. num cujus, *D.* num cui.

3. The compounds which have *quis* in the middle, are *ecquisnam*, who? *unusquisque*, gen. *uniuscujusque*, every one. The former is used only in the nom. sing. and the latter wants the plural.

4. The compounds of *qui*, are *quicunque*, whosoever; *quīdam*, some; *quilĭbet*, *quīvis*, any one whom you please; which are thus declined:

N. Quīcunque, quæcunque, quodcunque,
Gen. cujuscunque, *Dat.* cuicunque.
N. Quīdam, quædam, quoddam *or* quiddam,
G. cujusdam, *D.* cuidam.
N. Quilĭbet, quælĭbet, quodlĭbet *or* quidlĭbet,
G. cujuslĭbet, *D.* cuilĭbet.
N. Quīvis, quævis, quodvis *or* quidvis,
G. cujusvis, *D.* cuivis.

Obs. 1. All these compounds have seldom or never *queis*, but *quibus*, in their dat. and abl. plur.; thus, *aliquĭbus*, &c.

Obs. 2. *Quidam* has *quendam, quandam, quoddam* or *quiddam*, in the acc. sing. and *quorundam, quarundam, quorundam*, in the gen. plural, *n* being put instead of *m*, for the better sound.

VERB.

A *verb* is a word which expresses what is affirmed of things; as, The boy *reads*. The sun *shines*. The man *loves*.

Or, *A verb is that part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.*

Verbs with respect to their signification, are divided into three different classes, *Active, Passive,* and *Neuter;* because we consider things either as acting or being acted upon; or as neither acting nor being acted upon; but simply existing, or existing in a certain state or condition, as in a state of motion or rest, &c.

1. An *Active* verb expresses an action, and necessarily supposes an agent and an object acted upon; as, *amāre*, to love; *amo te*, I love thee.

2. A verb *Passive* expresses a passion or suffering, or the receiving of an action; and necessarily implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon; as, *amāri*, to be loved; *tu amāris a me*, thou art loved by me.

3. A *Neuter* verb properly expresses neither action nor passion, but simply the being, state, or condition of things; as, *dormio*, I sleep; *sedeo*, I sit.

The verb *Active* is also called *Transitive*, when the action *passeth over* to the object, or hath an effect

on some other thing; as, *scribo litĕras*, I write letters: but when the action is confined within the agent, and *passeth not over* to any object, it is called *Intransitive;* as, *ambŭlo*, I walk; *curro*, I run, which are likewise called *Neuter* verbs. Many verbs in Latin and English are used both in a transitive and in an intransitive or neuter sense; as, *sistĕre*, to stop; *incipĕre*, to begin; *durāre*, to endure, or to harden, &c.

Verbs which simply signify *being*, are likewise called *Substantive* verbs; as, *esse* or *existere*, to be *or* to exist. The notion of existence is implied in the signification of every verb; thus, *I love*, may be resolved into, *I am loving*.

When the meaning of a verb is expressed without any affirmation, or in such a form as to be joined to a substantive noun, partaking thereby of the nature of an adjective, it is called a *Participle;* as, *amans*, loving; *amātus*, loved. But when it has the form of a substantive, it is called a *Gerund*, or a *Supine*; as, *amandum*, loving; *amātum*, to love; *amātu*, to love, or to be loved.

A verb is varied or declined by *Voices*, *Modes*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*.

There are two voices; the *Active* and *Passive*.

The modes are four; *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Imperative*, and *Infinitive*.

The tenses are five; the *Present*, the *Preter-imperfect*, the *Preter-perfect*, the *Preter-pluperfect*, and the *Future*.

The numbers are two; *Singular* and *Plural*.

The persons are three; *First*, *Second*, and *Third*.

1. *Voice* expresses the different circumstances in which we consider an object, whether as acting or being acted upon. The *Active voice* signifies action; as, *amo*, I love; the *Passive*, suffering or being the object of an action; as, *amor*, I am loved.

2. *Modes* or *moods* are the various *manners* of expressing the signification of a verb.

The *Indicative* declares or affirms positively; as, *amo*, I love, *amābo*, I shall love; or asks a question; as, *an tu amas?* dost thou love?

The *Subjunctive* is usually joined to some other verb, and cannot make a full meaning by itself; as, *si me* obsĕcret, *redĭbo*, if *he entreat me*, I will return. *Ter.*

The *Imperative* commands, exhorts, or entreats; as, *ama*, love thou.

The *Infinitive* simply expresses the signification of the verb without limiting it to any person or number; as, *amāre*, to love.

3. *Tenses* or *Times* express the time when any thing is supposed to be, to act, or to suffer.

Time in general is divided into three parts, the present, past, and future.

Past time is expressed three different ways. When we speak of a thing, which was doing but not finished at some former time, we use the *Preter-imperfect*, or past time not completed; as, *scribēbam*, I was writing.

When we speak of a thing now finished, we use the *Preter-perfect*, or past time completed; as, *scripsi*, I wrote or have written.

When we speak of a thing finished at or before some past time, we use the *Preter-pluperfect*, or past

time more than completed as, *scripsĕram*, I had written.

Future time is expressed two different ways. A thing may be considered either as simply about to be done, or as actually finished at some future time; as *scribam*, I shall write, or, I shall [*then*] be writing; *scripsĕro*, I shall have written.

4. *Number* marks *how many* we suppose to be, to act, or to suffer.

5. *Person* shows to what the meaning of the verb is applied, whether to the person speaking, to the person addressed, or to some other person or thing.

Verbs have two numbers and three persons, to agree with substantive nouns and pronouns in these respects: for a verb properly hath neither numbers nor persons, but certain terminations answering to the person and number of its nominative.

A verb is properly said to be *conjugated*, when all its parts are properly classed, or, as it were, *yoked together*, according to Voice, Mode, Tense, Number, and Person.

THE DIFFERENT CONJUGATIONS.

Conjugation is the regular distribution of the various parts of verbs, according to the different voices, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons.

There are four conjugations of verbs in Latin; distinguished by the vowel preceding *re* of the infinitive mode.

The first conjugation makes *āre* long; as, *Amāre*.

The second conjugation makes *ēre* long; as, *Docēre*.

The third conjugation makes *ĕre* short; as, *Legĕre.*

The fourth conjugation makes *īre* long; as, *Audīre.*

Except *dăre,* to give, which has *ă* short, and also its compounds; thus, *circundăre,* to surround; *circundămus, -dătis, -dăbam, -dăbo,* &c.

SUM is an irregular verb, and thus conjugated:

Principal Parts.

Pres. Indic.	*Perf. Indic.*	*Pres. Infin.*	
Sum,	fui,	esse,	*To be.*

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense. *am.*

Singular.

Person.
1. Sum, *I am,*
2. Es, *Thou art,* or *you are,*
3. Est, *He is;*

Plural.

Person.
1. Sumus, *We are,*
2. Estis, *Ye* or *you are,*
3. Sunt, *They are.*

Imperfect. *was.*

Singular.

1. Eram, *I was,*
2. Eras, *Thou wast,* or *you were,*
3. Erat, *He was;*

Plural.

1. Erāmus, *We were,*
2. Erātis, *Ye were,*
3. Erant, *They were.*

Perfect. *have been* or *was.*

Singular.

1. Fui, *I have been,*
2. Fuisti, *Thou hast been,*
3. Fuit, *He has been ;*

Plural.

1. Fuĭmus, *We have been,*
2. Fuistis, *Ye have been,*
3. Fuērunt *or* -ēre, *They have been.*

Pluperfect. *had been.*

Singular.

1. Fuĕram, *I had been,*
2. Fuĕras, *Thou hadst been,*
3. Fuĕrat, *He had been ;*

Plural.

1. Fuĕrāmus, *We had been,*
2. Fuerātis, *Ye had been,*
3. Fuĕrant, *They had been.*

Future. *shall* or *will.*

Singular.

1. Ero, *I shall be,*

2. Eris, *Thou shalt be,*
3. Erit, *He shall be;*

Plural.

1. Erĭmus, *We shall be,*
2. Erĭtis, *Ye shall be,*
3. Erunt, *They shall be.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense. *may* or *can.*

Singular.

1. Sim, *I may be,*
2. Sis, *Thou mayest be,*
3. Sit, *He may be;*

Plural.

1. Sīmus, *We may be,*
2. Sītis, *Ye may be,*
3. Sint, *They may be.*

Imperfect. *might, could, would,* or *should.*

Singular.

1. Essem, *I might be,*
2. Esses, *Thou mightest be,*
3. Esset, *He might be;*

Plural.

1. Essēmus, *We might be,*
2. Essētis, *Ye might be,*
3. Essent, *They might be.*

Perfect. *may have.*

Singular.

1. Fuĕrim, *I may have been,*
2. Fuĕris, *Thou mayest have been,*
3. Fuĕrit, *He may have been;*

Plural.

1. Fuĕrĭmus,* *We may have been,*
2. Fuerĭtis, *Ye may have been,*
3. Fuĕrint, *They may have been.*

Pluperfect. *might, could, would,* or *should have;* or *had.*

Singular.

1. Fuissem, *I might have been,*
2. Fuisses, *Thou mightest have been,*
3. Fuisset, *He might have been;*

Plural.

1. Fuissēmus, *We might have been,*
2. Fuissĕtis, *Ye might have been,*
3. Fuissent, *They might have been.*

Future. *shall have.*

Singular.

1. Fuĕro, *I shall have been,*
2. Fuĕris, *Thou shalt have been,*
3. Fuĕrit, *He shall have been;*

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* See p. 61.

Plural.

1. Fuĕrīmus,* *We shall have been,*
2. Fuerītis, *Ye shall have been,*
3. Fuĕrint, *They shall have been.*

Imperative Mode.

Singular.

2. Es *vel* esto, *Be thou,*
3. Esto, *Let him be;*

Plural.

2. Este *vel* estōte, *Be ye,*
3. Sunto, *Let them be.*

Infinitive Mode.

Pres. Esse, *To be,*
Perf. Fuisse, *To have been,*
Fut. Esse, futūrus, -a, -um, *To be about to be.*
Fuisse, futūrus, -a, -um, *To have been about to be.*

Participle.

Future. Fŭtūrus, -a, -um, *About to be.*

Verbs are thus varied in the different Conjugations.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Principal Parts.

Present Indic.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infin.*
Amo,	ămāvi,	ămātum,	ămāre, *To love.*

* See p. 61.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense. *love, do love,* or *am loving.*

Sing.	1. Am-o,	*I love,*
	2. Am-as,	*Thou lovest,* or *you love,*
	3. Am-at,	*He loveth,* or *he loves;*
Plur.	1. Am-āmus,	*We love,*
	2. Am-ātis,	*Ye* or *you love,*
	3. Am-ant,	*They love.*

Imperfect. *loved, did love,* or *was loving.*

Sing.	1. Am-ābam,	*I loved,*
	2. Am-ābas,	*Thou lovedst,*
	3. Am-ābat,	*He loved;*
Plur.	1. Am-abāmus,	*We loved,*
	2. Am-abātis,	*Ye* or *you loved,*
	3. Am-ābant,	*They loved.*

Perfect. *loved, have loved,* or *did love.*

Sing.	1. Am-āvi,	*I have loved,*
	2. Am-avisti,	*Thou hast loved,*
	3. Am-āvit,	*He has loved;*
Plur.	1. Am-avĭmus,	*We have loved,*
	2. Am-avistis,	*Ye have loved,*
	3. Am-avērunt *vel* am-avēre,	*They have loved.*

Pluperfect. *had.*

Sing.	1. Am-avĕram,	*I had loved,*
	2. Am-avĕras,	*Thou hadst loved,*
	3. Am-avĕrat,	*He had loved;*
Plur.	1. Am-averāmus,	*We had loved,*
	2. Am-averātis,	*Ye had loved,*
	3. Am-avĕrant,	*They had loved.*

Future. *shall* or *will.*

Sing.	1. Am-ābo,	*I shall love,*
	2. Am-ābis,	*Thou shalt love,*
	3. Am-ābit,	*He shall love;*

Plur. 1.	Am-abĭmus,	*We shall love,*
2.	Am-abĭtis,	*Ye shall love,*
3.	Am-ābunt,	*They shall love.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense. *may* or *can.*

Sing. 1.	Am-em,	*I may love.*
2.	Am-es,	*Thou mayest love,*
3.	Am-et,	*He may love;*
Plur. 1.	Am-ēmus,	*We may love,*
2.	Am-ētis,	*Ye may love,*
3.	Am-ent,	*They may love.*

Imperfect. *might, could, would,* or *should.*

Sing. 1.	Am-ārem,	*I might love,*
2.	Am-āres,	*Thou mightest love,*
3.	Am-āret,	*He might love;*
Plur. 1.	Am-arēmus,	*We might love,*
2.	Am-arētis,	*Ye might love,*
3.	Am-ārent,	*They might love.*

Perfect. *may have.*

Sing. 1.	Am-avĕrim,	*I may have loved,*
2.	Am-avĕris,*	*Thou mayest have loved,*
3.	Am-avĕrit,	*He may have loved;*
Plur. 1.	Am-averĭmus,*	*We may have loved,*
2.	Am-averĭtis,*	*Ye may have loved,*
3.	Am-avĕrint,	*They may have loved.*

Pluperfect. *might, could, would,* or *should have;* or *had.*

Sing. 1.	Am-avissem,	*I might have loved,*
2.	Am-avisses,	*Thou mightest have loved,*
3.	Am-avisset,	*He might have loved;*

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* *Ris, rimus,* and *ritis,* are by some reckoned common, both in the perfect and future. Indeed, these tenses frequently are scarcely to be distinguished. Perhaps it is well to accustom the learner to make the syllable short in the perfect tense, and long in the future. See p. 58.

Plur. 1.	Am-avissēmus,	*We might have loved,*
2.	Am-avissētis,	*Ye might have loved,*
3.	Am-avissent,	*They might have loved.*

Future. *shall have.*

Sing. 1.	Am-avĕro,	*I shall have loved,*
2.	Am-avĕris,	*Thou shalt have loved,*
3.	Am-avĕrit,	*He shall have loved;*
Plur. 1.	Am-averīmus,	*We shall have loved,*
2.	Am-averītis,	*Ye shall have loved,*
3.	Am-avĕrint,	*They shall have loved.*

Imperative Mode.

Sing. 2.	Am-a *vel* am-āto,	*Love thou,* or *do thou love,*
3.	Ama-to,	*Let him love;*
Plur. 2.	Am-āte *v.* am-atōte,	*Love ye,* or *do ye love,*
3.	Am-anto,	*Let them love.*

Infinitive Mode.

Pres.	Am-āre,	*To love.*
Perf.	Am-avisse,	*To have loved.*
Fut.	Esse amatūrus, -a, -um,	*To be about to love.*
	Fuisse amatūrus, -a, -um,	*To have been about to love.*

Participles.

Present,	Am-ans,	*Loving.*
Future,	Amatūrus, -a, um,	*About to love.*

Gerunds.

Nom.	Am-andum,	*Loving,*
Gen.	Am-andi,	*Of loving,*
Dat.	Am-ando,	*To loving,*
Acc.	Am-andum,	*Loving,*
Abl.	Amando,	*With loving.*

Supines.

Former,	Am-ātum,	*To love,*
Latter,	Am-ātu,	*To love,* or *to be loved.*

Passive Voice.

Present Indicative.	*Perfect Participle.*	*Infinitive.*
Amor,	amātus,	amāri, *to be loved.*

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense. *am.*

Sing. 1.	Am-or,	*I am loved,*
2.	Am-āris *vel* -āre,	*Thou art loved,*
3.	Am-ātur,	*He is loved;*
Plur. 1.	Am-āmur,	*We are loved,*
2.	Am-amĭni,	*Ye are loved,*
3.	Am-antur,	*They are loved.*

Imperfect. *was.*

Sing. 1.	Am-ābar,	*I was loved,*
2.	Am-abāris *vel* -āre,	*Thou wast loved,*
3.	Am-abātur,	*He was loved;*
Plur. 1.	Am-abāmur,	*We were loved,*
2.	Am-abamĭni,	*Ye were loved,*
3.	Am-abantur,	*They were loved.*

Perfect. *am; have been,* or *was.*

Sing. 1.	Amātus sum *vel* fui,	*I have been loved,*
2.	Amatus es *v.* fuisti,	*Thou hast been loved,*
3.	Amatus est *v.* fuit,	*He has been loved;*
Plur. 1.	Amāti sumus *v.* fuĭmus,	*We have been loved,*
2.	Amati estis *v.* fuistis,	*Ye have been loved,*
3.	Amati sunt fuērunt, *v.* fuēre,	*They have been loved.*

Pluperfect. *had been,* or *was.*

Sing. 1.	Amātus eram *v.* fuĕram,	*I had been loved,*
2.	Amatus eras *v.* fuĕras,	*Thou hadst been loved,*
3.	Amntus erat *v.* fuĕrat,	*He had been loved;*
Plur. 1.	Amāti erāmus *v.* fuerāmus,	*We had been loved,*
2.	Amati erātis *v.* fuerātis,	*Ye had been loved,*
3.	Amati erant *v.* fuĕrant,	*They had been loved.*

Future. *shall* or *will be.*

Sing. 1.	Am-ābor	*I shall be loved,*
2.	Am-abĕris *v.* -abĕre,	*Thou shalt be loved,*
3.	Am-abĭtur,	*He shall be loved;*
Plur. 1.	Am-abĭmur,	*We shall be loved,*
2.	Am-abimĭni,	*Ye shall be loved,*
3.	Am-abuntur,	*They shall be loved.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense. *may* or *can be.*

Sing. 1.	Am-er,	*I may be loved,*
2.	Am-ēris *vel* -ēre,	*Thou mayest be loved,*
3.	Am-ētur,	*He may be loved;*
Plur. 1.	Am-ēmur,	*We may be loved,*
2.	Am-emĭni,	*Ye may be loved,*
3.	Am-entur,	*They may be loved.*

Imperfect. *might, could, would,* or *should be.*

Sing. 1.	Am-ārer,	*I might be loved,*
2.	Am-arēris *v.* -arēre,	*Thou mightest be loved,*
3.	Am-arētur,	*He might be loved;*
Plur. 1.	Am-ārēmur,	*We might be loved.*
2.	Am-aremĭni,	*Ye might be loved,*
3.	Am-arentur,	*They might be loved.*

Perfect. *may have been.*

Sing. 1.	Amātus sim *vel* fuĕrim,	*I may have been loved,*
2.	Amatus sis *v.* fuĕris,	*Thou mayest have been loved,*
3.	Amatus sit *v.* fuĕrit,	*He may have been loved;*
Plur. 1.	Amāti simus *v.* fuerĭmus,	*We may have been loved,*
2.	Amati sitis *v.* fuerĭtis,	*Ye may have been loved,*
3.	Amati sint *v.* fuĕrint,	*They may have been loved.*

Pluperfect. *might, could, would* or *should, have been;* or *had been.*

Sing. 1.	Amātus essem *v.* fuissem,	*I might have been loved,*
2.	Amatus esses *v.* fuisses,	*Thou mightest have been loved,*
3.	Amatus esset *v.* fuisset,	*He might have been loved;*

Plur. 1.	Amāti essēmus *v.* fuissēmus,	*We might have been loved,*
2.	Amati essētis *v.* fuissētis,	*Ye might have been loved,*
3.	Amati essent *v.* fuissent,	*They might have been loved.*

Future. *shall have been.*

Sing. 1.	Amātus fuĕro,	*I shall have been loved,*
2.	Amatus fuĕris,	*Thou shalt have been loved,*
3.	Amatus fuĕrit,	*He shall have been loved;*
Plur. 1.	Amāti fuerĭmus,	*We shall have been loved,*
2.	Amati fuerĭtis,	*Ye shall have been loved,*
3.	Amati fuĕrint,	*They shall have been loved.*

Imperative Mode.

Sing. 2.	Am-āre *vel* am-ātor,	*Be thou loved,*
3.	Am-ātor,	*Let him be loved;*
Plur. 2.	Am-amĭni,	*Be ye loved,*
3.	Am-antor,	*Let them be loved.*

Infinitive Mode.

Pres.	Am-āri,	*To be loved,*
Perf.	Esse *v.* fuisse amātus, -a, -um,	*To have been loved,*
Fut.	Amātum, -iri,	*To be about to be loved.*

Participle.

Perf.	Amāt-us, -a, -um,	*Loved.*
Fut.	Aman-dus, -a, -um,	*To be loved.*

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Active Voice.

Dŏcĕo, dŏcui, doctum, dŏcēre, *To teach.*

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Doceo,	*I teach, do teach,* or *am teaching,*
Doces,	*Thou teochest,*
Docet,	*He teaches;*
Docēmus,	*We teach,*
Docētis,	*Ye teach,*
Docent,	*They teach.*

Imperfect Tense.

Docēbam,	*I taught, did teach,* or *was teaching,*
Docēbas,	*Thou didst teach,*
Docēbat,	*He did teach;*
Docebāmus,	*We did teach,*
Docebātis,	*Ye did teach,*
Docēbant,	*They did teach.*

Perfect Tense.

Docŭi,	*I taught, have taught,* or *did teach,*
Docuisti,	*Thou hast taught,*
Docŭit,	*He has taught;*
Docuĭmus,	*We have taught,*
Docuistis,	*Ye have taught,*
Docuērunt *vel* docuēre.	*They have taught.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Docuĕram,	*I had taught,*
Docuĕras,	*Thou hadst taught,*
Docuĕrat,	*He had taught;*
Docuerāmus,	*We had taught,*
Docuerātis,	*Ye had taught,*
Docuĕrant,	*They had taught.*

Future Tense.

Docēbo,	*I shall* or *will teach,*
Docēbis,	*Thou shalt teach,*
Docēbit,	*He shall teach;*
Docebĭmus,	*We shall teach,*
Docebĭtis,	*Ye shall teach,*
Docēbunt,	*They shall teach.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Docĕam,	*I may* or *can teach,*
Doceas,	*Thou mayest teach,*
Doceat,	*He may teach;*

Doceāmus,	*We may teach,*
Doceātis,	*Ye may teach,*
Doceant,	*They may teach.*

Imperfect Tense.

Docērem,	*I might, could, would,* or *should teach,*
Docēres,	*Thou mightest teach,*
Docēret,	*He might teach;*
Docerēmus,	*We might teach,*
Docerētis,	*Ye might teach,*
Docērent,	*They might teach.*

Perfect Tense.

Docuĕrim,	*I may have taught,*
Docuĕris,	*Thou mayest have taught,*
Docuĕrit,	*He may have taught;*
Docuerĭmus,	*We may have taught,*
Docuerĭtis,	*Ye may have taught,*
Docuĕrint.	*They may have taught.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Docuissem,	*I might, could, would,* or *should have taught;* or *had taught,*
Docuisses,	*Thou mightest have taught,*
Docuisset,	*He might have taught;*
Docuissēmus,	*We might have taught,*
Docuissētis,	*Ye might have taught,*
Docuissent,	*They might have taught.*

Future Tense.

Docuĕro,	*I shall have taught,*
Docuĕris,	*Thou shalt have taught,*
Docuĕrit,	*He shall have taught;*
Docuerīmus,	*We shall have taught,*
Docuerītis,	*Ye shall have taught,*
Docuĕrint,	*They shall have taught.*

Imperative Mode.

Doce *vel* docēto,	*Teach thou*, or *do thou teach*,
Docēto,	*Let him teach ;*
Docēte *vel* docetōte.	*Teach ye*, or *do ye teach*,
Docento,	*Let them teach.*

Infinitive Mode.

Present, Docēre, *To teach*,
Perfect, Docuisse, *To have taught*,
Future, Esse doctūrus, doctūra, doctūrum, *To be about to teach.*
Fuisse doctūrus, doctūra, doctūrum, *To have been about to teach.*

Participles.

Present, Docens,	*Teaching*,
Future, Doctūrus,	*About to teach.*

Gerunds.

Nom. Docendum,	*Teaching*,
Gen. Docendi,	*Of teaching*,
Dat. Docendo,	*To teaching*,
Acc. Docendum,	*Teaching*,
Abl. Docendo,	*With teaching.*

Supines.

Former, Doctum,	*To teach*,
Latter, Doctu,	*To teach*, or *to be taught.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

Doceor, doctus, docēri, *To be taught.*

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Doceor,	*I am taught*,
Docēris *vel* docēre,	*Thou art taught*,
Docētur,	*He is taught ;*

Docēmur,	*We are taught,*
Docemĭni,	*Ye are taught,*
Docentur,	*They are taught.*

Imperfect Tense.

Docēbar,	*I was taught,*
Docebāris *vel* docebāre,	*Thou wast taught,*
Docebātur,	*He was taught ;*
Docebāmur,	*We were taught,*
Docebamĭni,	*Ye were taught,*
Docebantur,	*They were taught.*

Perfect Tense.

Doctus sum *vel* fui,	*I am, have been,* or *was taught,*
Doctus es *v.* fuisti,	*Thou hast been taught,*
Doctus est *v.* fuit,	*He has been taught ;*
Docti sumus *v.* fuĭmus,	*We have been taught,*
Docti estis *v.* fuistis,	*Ye have been taught,*
Docti sunt *v.* fuērunt, *v.* fuēre,	*They have been taught.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Doctus eram *v.* fuĕram,	*I had been taught.*
Doctus eras *v.* fuĕras,	*Thou hadst been taught,*
Doctus erat *v.* fuĕrat,	*He had been taught ;*
Docti erāmus *v.* fuerāmus,	*We had been taught,*
Docti erātis *v.* fuerātis,	*Ye had been taught,*
Docti erant *v.* fuĕrant,	*They had been taught.*

Future Tense.

Docēbor,	*I shall be taught,*
Docebĕris *vel* docebĕre,	*Thou shalt be taught,*
Docebĭtur,	*He shall be taught ;*

Docebĭmur,	*We shall be taught,*
Docebimĭni,	*Ye shall be taught,*
Docebuntur,	*They shall be taught.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Docear,	*I may be taught,*
Dóceāris *vel* doceāre,	*Thou mayest be taught,*
Doceātur,	*He may be taught;*
Doceāmur,	*We may be taught,*
Doceamĭni,	*Ye may be taught,*
Doceantur,	*They may be taught.*

Imperfect Tense.

Docērer,	*I might be taught,*
Docerēris *vel* docerēre,	*Thou mightest be taught,*
Docerētur,	*He might be taught;*
Docerēmur,	*We might be taught,*
Doceremĭni,	*Ye might be taught,*
Docerentur,	*They might be taught.*

Perfect Tense.

Doctus sim *vel* fuĕrim,	*I may have been taught,*
Doctus sis *v.* fuĕris,	*Thou mayest have been taught,*
Doctus sit *v.* fuĕrit,	*He may have been taught;*
Docti simus *v.* fuerĭmus,	*We may have been taught,*
Docti sitis *v.* fuerĭtis,	*Ye may have been taught,*
Docti sint *v.* fuĕrint,	*They may have been taught.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Doctus essem *v.* fuissem,	*I might have been taught,*
Doctus esses *v.* fuisses,	*Thou mightest have been taught,*
Doctus esset *v.* fuisset.	*He might have been taught;*

Docti essēmus *v.* fuissēmus, *We might have been taught,*
Docti essētis *v.* fuissētis, *Ye might have been taught,*
Docti essent *v.* fuissent, *They might have been taught.*

Future Tense.

Doctus fuĕro, *I shall have been taught,*
Doctus fuĕris, *Thou shalt have been taught,*
Doctus fuĕrit, *He shall have been taught;*
Docti fuerīmus, *We shall have been taught,*
Docti fuerītis, *Ye shall have been taught,*
Docti fuĕrint, *They shall have been taught.*

Imperative Mode.

Docēre *vel* docētor, *Be thou taught,*
Docētor, *Let him be taught;*
Docemĭni, *Be ye taught,*
Docentor, *Let them be taught.*

Infinitive Mode.

Pres. Docēri, *To be taught.*
Perf. Esse *vel* fuisse doctus, docta, doctum, *To have been taught.*
Fut. Doctum iri, *To be about to be taught.*

Participles.

Perf. Doctus, docta, doctum, *Taught.*
Fut. Docendus, docenda, docendum, *To be taught.*

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Active Voice.

Lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, lĕgĕre, *To read.*

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Lego, *I read, am reading,* or *do read,*
Legis, *Thou readest,*
Legit, *He reads;*

legĭmus,	*We read,*
legĭtis,	*Ye read,*
legunt,	*They read.*

Imperfect Tense.

legēbam,	*I read,* or *did read,* or *was reading,*
legēbas,	*Thou didst read,*
legēbat,	*He read,* or *did read,*
legebāmus,	*We read,* or *did read,*
legebātis,	*Ye read,* or *did read,*
legēbant,	*They read,* or *did read.*

Perfect Tense.

legi,	*I read,* or *have read,*
legisti,	*Thou hast read,*
legit,	*He has read;*
legĭmus,	*We have read,*
legistis,	*Ye have read,*
legērunt *vel* legēre,	*They have read.*

Pluperfect Tense.

legĕram,	*I had read,*
legĕras,	*Thou hadst read,*
legĕrat,	*He had read;*
legerāmus,	*We had read,*
legerātis,	*Ye had read,*
legĕrant,	*They had read.*

Future Tense.

legam,	*I shall* or *will read,*
leges,	*Thou shalt* or *wilt read.*
leget,	*He shall* or *will read;*
legēmus,	*We shall* or *will read,*
legētis,	*Ye shall* or *will read,*
legent,	*They shall* or *will read.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Legam,	*I may* or *can read,*
Legas,	*Thou mayest read,*
Legat,	*He may read;*
Legāmus,	*We may read,*
Legātis,	*Ye may read,*
Legant,	*They may read.*

Imperfect Tense.

Legĕrem,	*I might, should,* or *could read,*
Legĕres,	*Thou mightest read,*
Legĕret,	*He might read;*
Legerēmus,	*We might read,*
Legerētis,	*Ye might read,*
Legĕrent,	*They might read.*

Perfect Tense.

Legĕrim,	*I may* or *should have read,*
Legĕris,	*Thou mayest have read,*
Legĕrit,	*He may have read;*
Legerĭmus,	*We may have read,*
Legerĭtis,	*Ye may have read,*
Legĕrint,	*They may have read.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Legissem,	*I might, could, would,* or *should have read,*
Legisses,	*Thou mightest have read,*
Legisset,	*He might have read;*
Legissēmus,	*We might have read,*
Legissētis,	*Ye might have read,*
Legissent,	*They might have read.*

Future Tense.

Legĕro,	*I shall have read,*
Legĕris,	*Thou shalt have read,*
Legĕrit,	*He shall have read;*

Legerīmus,	*We shall have read,*
Legerītis,	*Ye shall have read,*
Legerint,	*They shall have read.*

Imperative Mode.

Lege *v.* legĭto,	*Read thou,* or *do thou read,*
Legĭto,	*Let him read;*
Legĭte *v.* legitōte,	*Read ye,* or *do ye read,*
Legunto,	*Let them read.*

Infinitive Mode.

Pres. Legĕre,	*To read.*
Perf. Legisse,	*To have read.*
Fut. Esse lectūrus, -a, -um,	*To be about to read.*
Fuisse lecturus, -a, -um,	*To have been about to read.*

Participles.

Present. Legens,	*Reading.*
Future. Lectūrus,	*About to read.*

Gerunds.

Nom. Legendum,	*Reading,*
Gen. Legendi,	*Of reading,*
Dat. Legendo,	*To reading,*
Acc. Legendum,	*Reading,*
Abl. Legendo,	*With* or *by reading.*

Supines.

First, Lectum,	*To read.*
Second, Lectu,	*To read,* or *to be read.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

Lĕgor, Lectus, Lĕgi, *To be read.*

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Legor,	*I am read,*
Legĕris *v.* legĕre,	*Thou art read,*
Legĭtur,	*He is read;*

Legĭmur,	*We are read,*
Legimĭni,	*Ye are read,*
Leguntur,	*They are read.*

Imperfect Tense.

Legēbar,	*I was read,*
Legebāris *vel* legebāre,	*Thou wast read,*
Legebātur,	*He was read;*
Legebāmur,	*We were read,*
Legebamĭni,	*Ye were read,*
Legebantur,	*They were read.*

Perfect Tense.

Lectus sum *vel* fui,	*I have been read,*
Lectus es *v.* fuisti,	*Thou hast been read,*
Lectus est *v.* fuit,	*He has been read;*
Lecti sumus *v.* fuĭmus,	*We have been read,*
Lecti estis *v.* fuistis,	*Ye have been read,*
Lecti sunt, *v.* fuērunt, *v.* fuēre,	*They have been read.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Lectus eram *v.* fuĕram,	*I had been read,*
Lectus eras *v.* fuĕras,	*Thou hadst been read,*
Lectus erat *v.* fuĕrat,	*He had been read;*
Lecti erāmus *v.* fuerāmus,	*We had been read,*
Lecti erātis *v.* fuerātis,	*Ye had been read,*
Lecti erant *v.* fuĕrant,	*They had been read.*

Future Tense.

Legar,	*I shall* or *will be read,*
Legēris *v.* legēre,	*Thou shalt be read,*
Legētur,	*He shall be read;*
Legēmur,	*We shall be read,*
Legemĭni,	*Ye shall be read,*
Legentur,	*They shall be read.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Legar,	*I may be read,*
Legāris *vel* legāre,	*Thou mayest be read,*
Legātur,	*He may be read;*
Legāmur,	*We may be read,*
Legamĭni,	*Ye may be read,*
Legantur,	*They may be read.*

Imperfect Tense.

Legĕrer,	*I might be read,*
Legerēris *v.* -ēre,	*Thou mightest be read,*
Legerētur,	*He might be read;*
Legerēmur,	*We might be read,*
Legeremĭni,	*Ye might be read,*
Legerentur,	*They might be read.*

Perfect Tense.

Lectus sim *v.* fuĕrim,	*I may have been read,*
Lectus sis *v.* fuĕris,	*Thou mayest have been read,*
Lectus sit *v.* fuĕrit,	*He may have been read;*
Lecti simus *v.* fuerĭmus,	*We may have been read,*
Lecti sitis *v.* fuerĭtis,	*Ye may have been read,*
Lecti sint *v.* fuĕrint,	*They may have been read.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Lectus essem *v.* fuissem,	*I might have been read,*
Lectus esses *v.* fuisses,	*Thou mightest have been read,*
Lectus esset *v.* fuisset,	*He might have been read;*
Lecti essēmus *v.* fuissēmus,	*We might have been read,*
Lecti essētis *v.* fuissētis,	*Ye might have been read,*
Lecti essent *v.* fuissent,	*They might have been read.*

Future Tense.

Lectus fuĕro,	*I shall have been read,*
Lectus fuĕris,	*Thou shalt have been read,*
Lectus fuĕrit,	*He shall have been read;*
Lecti fuerīmus,	*We shall have been read,*
Lecti fuerītis,	*Ye shall have been read,*
Lecti fuerint,	*They shall have been read.*

Imperative Mode.

Legĕre *vel* legĭtor,	*Be thou read,*
Legĭtor,	*Let him be read;*
Legimĭni,	*Be ye read,*
Leguntor,	*Let them be read.*

Infinitive Mode.

Pres. Lĕgi,	*To be read.*
Perf. Esse *v.* fuisse lectus,	*To have been read.*
Fut. Lectum iri,	*To be about to be read.*

Participles.

Perfect, Lectus, -a, -um,	*Read.*
Future, Legendus, -a, -um,	*To be read.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Capĭo, cēpi, captum, capĕre, *To take.*

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Capĭo,	*I take, am taking,* or *do take,*
Capis,	*Thou takest,*
Capit,	*He takes;*
Capĭmus,	*We take,*
Capĭtis,	*Ye take,*
Capiunt,	*They take.*

Imperfect Tense.

Capiēbam,	*I did take*, or *was taking*,
Capiēbas,	*Thou didst take*,
Capiēbat,	*He did take ;*
Capiebāmus,	*We did take*,
Capiebātis,	*Ye did take*,
Capiēbant,	*They did take.*

Perfect Tense.

Cēpi,	*I have taken*,
Cepisti,	*Thou hast taken*,
Cepit,	*He has taken ;*
Cepĭmus,	*We have taken*,
Cepistis,	*Ye have taken*,
Cepērunt *vel* cepēre,	*They have taken.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Cepĕram,	*I had taken*,
Cepĕras,	*Thou hadst taken*,
Cepĕrat,	*He had taken ;*
Ceperāmus,	*We had taken*,
Ceperātis,	*Ye had taken*,
Cepĕrant,	*They had taken.*

Future Tense.

Capiam,	*I shall* or *will take*,
Capies,	*Thou shalt take*,
Capiet,	*He shall take ;*
Capiēmus,	*We shall take*,
Capiētis,	*Ye shall take*,
Capient,	*They shall take.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Capiam,	*I may* or *can take,*
Capias,	*Thou mayest take,*
Capiat,	*He may take ;*
Capiāmus,	*We may take,*
Capiātis,	*Ye may take,*
Capiant,	*They may take.*

Imperfect Tense.

Capĕrem,	*I might, could, would,* or *should take.*
Capĕres,	*Thou mightest take,*
Capĕret,	*He might take ;*
Caperēmus,	*We might take,*
Caperētis,	*Ye might take,*
Capĕrent,	*They might take.*

Perfect Tense.

Cepĕrim,	*I may have taken,*
Cepĕris,	*Thou mayest have taken,*
Cepĕrit,	*He may have taken ;*
Ceperĭmus,	*We may have taken,*
Ceperĭtis,	*Ye may have taken,*
Cepĕrint,	*They may have taken.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Cepissem,	*I might have taken,*
Cepisses,	*Thou mightest have taken,*
Cepisset,	*He might have taken ;*
Cepissēmus,	*We might have taken,*
Cepissētis,	*Ye might have taken,*
Cepissent,	*They might have taken.*

Future Tense.

Cepĕro,	*I shall have taken,*
Cepĕris,	*Thou shalt have taken,*
Cepĕrit,	*He shall have taken;*
Ceperīmus,	*We shall have taken,*
Ceperītis,	*Ye shall have taken,*
Cepĕrint,	*They shall have taken.*

Imperative Mode.

Cape *vel* capĭto,	*Take thou,* or *do thou take,*
Capĭto,	*Let him take;*
Capĭte *v.* capitōte,	*Take ye,*
Capiunto,	*Let them take.*

Infinitive Mode.

Pres. Capĕre,	*To take.*
Perf. Cepisse,	*To have taken.*
Fut. Esse capturus, -a, -um,	*To be about to take.*
Fuisse capturus, -a, -um,	*To have been about to take.*

Participles.

Present, Capiens,	*Taking.*
Future, Captūrus,	*About to take.*

Gerunds.

Nom. Capiendum,	*Taking,*
Gen. Capiendi,	*Of taking,*
Dat. Capiendo,	*To taking,*
Acc. Capiendum,	*Taking,*
Abl. Capiendo,	*With* or *by taking.*

Supines.

1. Captum,	*To take.*
2. Captu,	*To take,* or *to be taken.*

Passive Voice.

Capior, captus, capi, *To be taken.*

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Capior,	*I am taken,*
Capĕris *v.* capĕre,	*Thou art taken,*
Capĭtur,	*He is taken;*
Capĭmur,	*We are taken,*
Capimĭni,	*Ye are taken,*
Capiuntur,	*They are taken.*

Imperfect Tense.

Capiēbar,	*I was taken.*
Capiebāris,	*Thou wast taken,*
Capiebātur,	*He was taken;*
Capiebāmur,	*We were taken,*
Capiebamĭni,	*Ye were taken,*
Capiebantur,	*They were taken.*

Perfect Tense.

Captus sum *v.* fui,	*I have been taken,*
Captus es *v.* fuisti,	*Thou hast been taken,*
Captus est *v.* fuit,	*He has been taken;*
Capti sumus *v.* fuimus,	*We have been taken,*
Capti estis *v.* fuistis,	*Ye have been taken,*
Capti sunt *v.* fuērunt,	*They have been taken.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Captus eram *v.* fuĕram,	*I had been taken,*
Captus eras *v.* fuĕras,	*Thou hadst been taken,*
Captus erat *v.* fuĕrat,	*He had been taken;*
Capti erāmus *v.* fuerāmus,	*We had been taken,*
Capti erātis *v.* fuerātis,	*Ye had been taken,*
Capti erant *v.* fuĕrant.	*They had been taken.*

Future Tense.

Capiar,	*I shall be taken,*
Capiēris *vel* capiēre,	*Thou shalt be taken,*
Capiētur,	*He shall be taken;*
Capiēmur,	*We shall be taken,*
Capiemĭni,	*Ye shall be taken,*
Capientur,	*They shall be taken.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Capiar,	*I may be taken,*
Capiāris *vel* capiāre,	*Thou mayest be taken,*
Capiātur,	*He may be taken;*
Capiāmur,	*We may be taken,*
Capiamĭni,	*Ye may be taken,*
Capiantur,	*They may be taken.*

Imperfect Tense.

Capĕrer,	*I might be taken,*
Caperēris,	*Thou mightest be taken,*
Caperētur,	*He might be taken;*
Caperēmur,	*We might be taken,*
Caperemĭni,	*Ye might be taken,*
Caperentur,	*They might be taken.*

Perfect Tense.

Captus sim *v.* fuĕrim,	*I may have been taken,*
Captus sis *v.* fuĕris,	*Thou mayest have been taken,*
Captus sit *v.* fuĕrit,	*He may have been taken;*
Capti simus *v.* fuerĭmus,	*We may have been taken,*
Capti sitis *v.* fuerĭtis,	*Ye may have been taken,*
Capti sint *v.* fuĕrint,	*They may have been taken.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Captus essem *v.* fuissem,	*I might have been taken,*
Captus esses *v.* fuisses,	*Thou mightest have been taken,*
Captus esset *v.* fuisset,	*He might have been taken;*
Capti essēmus *v.* fuissēmus,	*We might have been taken,*
Capti essētis *v.* fuissētis,	*Ye might have been taken,*
Capti essent *v.* fuissent,	*They might have been taken.*

Future Tense.

Captus fuĕro,	*I shall have been taken,*
Captus fuĕris,	*Thou shalt have been taken,*
Captus fuĕrit,	*He shall have been taken;*
Capti fuerīmus,	*We shall have been taken,*
Capti fuerītis,	*Ye shall have been taken,*
Capti fuĕrint,	*They shall have been taken.*

Imperative Mode.

2. Capĕre *v.* capĭtor,	*Be thou taken,*
3. Capĭtor,	*Let him be taken;*
2. Capimĭni,	*Be ye taken,*
3. Capiuntor,	*Let them be taken,*

Infinitive Mode.

Pres. Capi,	*To be taken.*
Perf. Esse *v.* fuisse captus, -a, -um,	*To have been taken.*
Fut. Captum iri,	*To be about to be taken.*

Participles.

Perf. Captus, -a, -um,	*Taken.*
Fut. Capiendus, -a, -um,	*To be taken.*

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Active Voice.

Audio, audīvi, audītum, audīre, *To hear.*

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Audio,	*I hear, am hearing*, or *do hear,*
Audis,	*Thou hearest,*
Audit,	*He hears ;*
Audīmus,	*We hear,*
Audītis,	*Ye hear,*
Audiunt,	*They hear.*

Imperfect Tense.

Audiēbam,	*I heard*, or *did hear*, or *was hearing,*
Audiēbas,	*Thou didst hear,*
Audiēbat ;	*He heard*, or *did hear ;*
Audiebāmus,	*We heard*, or *did hear,*
Audiebātis,	*Ye heard*, or *did hear,*
Audiebant,	*They heard*, or *did hear.*

Perfect Tense.

Audīvi,	*I heard*, or *have heard,*
Audivisti,	*Thou hast heard,*
Audīvit ;	*He has heard ;*
Audivĭmus,	*We have heard,*
Audivistis,	*Ye have heard,*
Audivērunt *vel* audivēre,	*They have heard.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Audivĕram,	*I had heard,*
Audivĕras,	*Thou hadst heard,*
Audivĕrat,	*He had heard ;*

Audiverāmus,	*We had heard,*
Audiverātis,	*Ye had heard,*
Audivĕrant,	*They had heard.*

Future Tense.

Audiam,	*I shall* or *will hear,*
Audies,	*Thou shalt* or *wilt hear,*
Audiet,	*He shall* or *will hear;*
Audiēmus,	*We shall* or *will hear,*
Audiētis,	*Ye shall* or *will hear,*
Audient,	*They shall* or *will hear.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Audiam,	*I may* or *can hear,*
Audias,	*Thou mayest hear,*
Audiat,	*He may hear;*
Audiamus,	*We may hear,*
Audiatis,	*Ye may hear,*
Audiant,	*They may hear.*

Imperfect Tense.

Audīrem,	*I might, should,* or *could hear,*
Audīres,	*Thou mightest hear,*
Audīret,	*He might hear;*
Audirēmus,	*We might hear,*
Audirētis,	*Ye might hear,*
Audīrent,	*They might hear.*

Perfect Tense.

Audivĕrim,	*I may* or *should have heard,*
Audivĕris,	*Thou mayest have heard,*
Audivĕrit,	*He may have heard;*
Audiverĭmus,	*We may have heard,*
Audiverĭtis,	*Ye may have heard,*
Audivĕrint,	*They may have heard.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Audivissem,	*I might, could, would,* or *should have heard,*
Audivisses,	*Thou mightest have heard,*
Audivisset,	*He might have heard;*
Audivissēmus,	*We might have heard,*
Audivissētis,	*Ye might have heard,*
Audivissent,	*They might have heard.*

Future Tense.

Audivĕro,	*I shall have heard,*
Audivĕris,	*Thou shalt have heard,*
Audivĕrit,	*He shall have heard;*
Audiverīmus,	*We shall have heard,*
Audiverītis,	*Ye shall have heard,*
Audivĕrint,	*They shall have heard.*

Imperative Mode.

Audi *vel* audīto,	*Hear thou,* or *do thou hear,*
Audīto,	*Let him hear;*
Audīte *vel* auditōte,	*Hear ye,* or *do ye hear,*
Audiunto,	*Let them hear.*

Infinitive Mode.

Pres. Audīre,	*To hear.*
Perf. Audivisse,	*To have heard.*
Fut. Esse auditūrus, -a, -um,	*To be about to hear.*
Fuisse auditūrus, -a, -um,	*To have been about to hear.*

Participles.

Present, Audiens,	*Hearing.*
Future, Auditūrus,	*About to hear.*

Gerunds.

Nom.	Audiendum,	*Hearing,*
Gen.	Audiendi,	*Of hearing,*
Dat.	Audiendo,	*To hearing,*
Acc.	Audiendum,	*Hearing,*
Abl.	Audiendo,	*With* or *by hearing.*

Supines.

1. Audītum,	*To hear,*
2. Audītu,	*To hear,* or *to be heard.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

Audior, audītus, audīri, *To be heard.*

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Audior,	*I am heard,*
Audīris *vel* audīre,	*Thou art heard,*
Audītur,	*He is heard;*
Audīmur,	*We are heard,*
Audimĭni,	*Ye are heard,*
Audiuntur,	*They are heard.*

Imperfect Tense.

Audiēbar,	*I was heard,*
Audiebāris *vel* audiebāre,	*Thou wast heard,*
Audiebātur,	*He was heard;*
Audiebāmur,	*We were heard,*
Audiebamĭni,	*Ye were heard,*
Audiebantur.	*They were heard.*

Perfect Tense.

Audītus sum *vel* fui,	*I have been heard,*
Audītus es *v.* fuisti,	*Thou hast been heard,*
Audītus est *v.* fuit,	*He has been heard;*

Audīti sumus *v.* fuĭmus,	*We have been heard,*
Audīti estis *v.* fuistis,	*Ye have been heard,*
Audīti sunt, fuērunt, *v.* fuēre,	*They have been heard.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Audītus eram *v.* fuĕram,	*I had been heard,*
Audītus eras *v.* fuĕras,	*Thou hadst been heard,*
Audītus erat *v.* fuĕrat,	*He had been heard;*
Audīti erāmus *v.* fuerāmus,	*We had been heard,*
Audīti erātis *v.* fuerātis,	*Ye had been heard,*
Audīti erant *v.* fuĕrant,	*They had been heard.*

Future Tense.

Audiar,	*I shall* or *will be heard,*
Audiēris *vel* audiēre,	*Thou shalt* or *wilt be heard,*
Audiētur,	*He shall* or *will be heard;*
Audiēmur,	*We shall* or *will be heard,*
Audiemĭni,	*Ye shall* or *will be heard,*
Audientur,	*They shall* or *will be heard.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Audiar,	*I may be heard,*
Audiāris *vel* audiāre,	*Thou mayest be heard,*
Audiātur,	*He may be heard;*
Audiāmur,	*We may be heard,*
Audiamĭni,	*Ye may be heard,*
Audiantur,	*They may be heard.*

Imperfect Tense.

Audīrer,	*I might be heard,*
Audirēris *vel* audirēre,	*Thou mightest be heard.*
Audirētur,	*He might be heard;*

Audirēmur,	*We might be heard,*
Audiremĭni,	*Ye might be heard,*
Audirentur,	*They might be heard.*

Perfect Tense.

Audītus sim *v.* fuĕrim,	*I may have been heard,*
Audītus sis *v.* fuĕris,	*Thou mayest have been heard,*
Audītus sit *v.* fuĕrit,	*He may have been heard;*
Audīti simus *v.* fuerĭmus,	*We may have been heard,*
Audīti sitis *v.* fuerĭtis,	*Ye may have been heard,*
Audīti sint *v.* fuĕrint,	*They may have been heard.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Audītus essem *v.* fuissem,	*I might have been heard,*
Audītus esses *v.* fuisses,	*Thou mightest have been heard,*
Audītus esset *v.* fuisset,	*He might have been heard;*
Audīti essēmus *v.* fuissēmus,	*We might have been heard,*
Audīti essētis *v.* fuissētis,	*Ye might have been heard,*
Audīti essent *v.* fuissent,	*They might have been heard.*

Future Tense.

Audītus fuĕro,	*I shall have been heard,*
Audītus fuĕris,	*Thou shalt have been heard,*
Audītus fuĕrit,	*He shall have been heard;*
Audīti fuerīmus,	*We shall have been heard,*
Audīti fuerītis,	*Ye shall have been heard,*
Audīti fuĕrint,	*They shall have been heard.*

Imperative Mode.

Audīre *vel* audītor,	*Be thou heard,*
Audītor,	*Let him be heard;*
Audimĭni,	*Be ye heard,*
Audiuntor,	*Let them be heard.*

Infinitive Mode.

Pres.	Audīri,	*To be heard.*
Perf.	Esse *v.* fuisse audītus,	*To have been heard.*
Fut.	Audītum iri,	*To be about to be heard.*

Participles.

Perf.	Audītus, -a, -um,	*Heard.*
Fut.	Audiendus, -a, -um,	*To be heard.*

Formation of Verbs.

There are four principal parts of a verb, from which all the rest are formed; namely, *o* of the present, *i*, of the perfect, *um* of the supine, and *re* of the infinitive; according to the following rhyme:

1. From *o* are formed *am* and *em*.
2. From *i*; *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, *sse*, and *ssem*.
3. *U*, *us*, and *rus*, are formed from *um*.
4. All other parts from *re* do come;
   as, *bam*, *bo*, *rem*; *a*, *e*, and *i*;
   ns and *dus*; *dum*, *do*, and *di*.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

The *Imperfect* is formed from the present by changing *o*, in the first conjugation, into *ābam*; as, *am-o*, *-ābam*; in the second, into *bam*; as, *doc-eo*, *-ēbam*; in the third and fourth, into *ēbam*; as, *leg-o*, *-ēbam*; *audi-o*, *-ēbam*.

The *Pluperfect* is formed from the perfect by changing *i* into *ĕram*; as, *amāv-i*, *-ĕram*; *docu-i*, *-ĕram*.

The *Future* is formed from the present by changing *o*, in the first conjugation, into *ābo*; as, *am-o*, *-ābo*; in the second, into *bo*; as, *doc-eo*, *ēbo*; in the third and fourth into *am*; as, *leg-o*, *-am*; *audi-o*, *-am*.

Subjunctive Mode.

The *Present* is formed from the present indicative by changing *o*, in the first conjugation, into *em;* as, *am-o, -em;* in the second, third, and fourth, into *am;* as, *doce-o, -am; leg-o, -am; audi-o, -am.*

The *Imperfect* is formed from the present infinitive by adding *m;* as, *amāre, amārem.*

The *Perfect* is formed from the perfect indicative by changing *i* into *ĕrim;* as, *amāv-i, -ĕrim.*

The *Pluperfect* is formed from the perfect indicative by changing *i* into *issem;* as, *amāv-i, -issem.*

The *Future* is formed from the perfect indicative by changing *i* into *ĕro;* as, *amāv-i, -ĕro.*

Imperative Mode.

The *Present* is formed from the present infinitive by taking away *re;* as, *amāre, ama; docēre, doce.*

Infinitive Mode.

The *Present* is formed from the present indicative by changing *o*, in the first conjugation, into *āre;* as, *am-o, -āre;* in the second and fourth into *re;* as, *doce-o, -re; audi-o, -re;* in the third by changing *o* or *io* into *ĕre;* as, *leg-o, -ĕre; cap-io, -ĕre.*

The *Future* is formed from the supine, by changing *m* into *rus* and adding *esse* or *fuisse;* as, *amātu-m, -rus, esse* or *fuisse amatūrus.*

The *Perfect* is formed from the perfect indicative by changing *i* into *isse;* as, *amav-i, -isse.*

The *Gerunds* are formed from the participle present by changing *s* into *dum, di,* and *do.*

The *Participle Present* is formed from the present indicative by changing *o*, in the first conjugation, into *ans;* as, *am-o, ans;* in the second, into *ns;* as, *doce-o,*

-ns; in the third and fourth, into *ens;* as, *lego, -ens; audi-o, ens.*

The *Participle Future* is formed from the Supine by changing *m* into *rus;* as, *amātu-m, -rus.*

FORMATION OF TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

The tenses of the *Indicative* and *Subjunctive* modes are formed from those of the active that end in *o* by adding *r;* or from those that end in *m*, by changing *m* into *r;* as, *amo, amem; amor, amer.*

The *Perfect* and *Pluperfect Indicative*, and the *Perfect, Pluperfect*, and *Future Subjunctive*, are composed of the perfect participle declined with the tenses of the verb *sum.*

The *Imperative* is the same as the infinitive active.

The *Infinitive Present* is formed from the active by changing *e* in the first, second, and fourth conjugations, into *i;* as, *amār-e, amār-i; docēr-e, docēri; audīr-e, audīri;* and in the third, *ĕre*, into *i;* as, *leg-ĕre, legi.*

The *Infinitive Future* is composed of the former supine and *iri;** as, *amātum iri.*

The *Perfect Participle* is formed from the former supine by changing *m* into *s;* as, *amātum, amātus.*

The *Future Participle* is formed from the present active by changing *s* into *dus;* as, *amans, amandus.*

A VERB is commonly said to be *conjugated,* when only its principal parts are mentioned, because from them all the rest are derived.

The first person of the present of the indicative is called the *Theme* or the *Root* of the verb; because from it the other three principal parts are formed.

The letters of the verb which always remain the same, are called *Radical* letters; as, *am* in *am-o.*

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* *Iri* is the infinitive passive of *eo.*

The rest are called the *Termination;* as, *abāmus* in *am-abāmus*.

All the letters which come before *-āre*, *-ēre -ĕre*, or *-īre*, of the infinitive, are radical letters. By putting these before the terminations, all the parts of any regular verb may be readily formed, except the compound tenses.

Deponent and Common Verbs.

A *deponent* verb is that which, under a passive form, has an active or neuter signification; as, *Loquor*, I speak; *morior*, I die.

A *common* verb, under a passive form, has either an active or passive signification; as, *Crīminor*, I accuse, *or* I am accused.

Most deponent verbs of old were the same with common verbs. They are called *Deponent*, because they have *laid aside* the passive sense.

Deponent and common verbs form the participle perfect in the same manner as if they had the active voice; thus, *Lætor*, *lætātus*, *lætāri*, to rejoice; *vĕreor*, *verĭtus*, *vĕrēri*, to fear; *fungor*, *functus*, *fungi*, to discharge an office; *potior*, *potītus*, *potīri*, to enjoy, to be master of.

Indicative Mode.

Pres. Lætor, *I rejoice;* lætāris *vel* -āre, *thou rejoicest*, &c.

Imp. Lætābar, *I rejoiced*, or *did rejoice;* lætabāris, &c.

Perf. Lætātus sum *vel* fui, *I have rejoiced*, &c.

Pluperf. Lætātus eram *vel* fuĕram, *I had rejoiced*, &c.

Fut. Lætābor, *I shall* or *will rejoice;* lætabĕris *vel* -abĕre, &c.

Lætatūrus sum, *I am about to rejoice*, or *I am to rejoice*, &c.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pres. Læter, *I may rejoice;* Lætēris *vel* -ere, &c.
Imp. Lætārer, *I might rejoice;* lætarēris *vel* -rēre, &c.
Perf. Lætatus sim *vel* fuĕrim, *I may have rejoiced,* &c.
Pluperf. Lætātus essem *vel* fuissem, *I might have rejoiced,* &c.
Fut. Lætātus fuĕro, *I shall have rejoiced,* &c.

Imperative.

Pres. Lætāre *vel* -ātor, *rejoice thou:* lætātor, *let him rejoice,* &c.

Infinitive.

Pres. Lætāri, *to rejoice.*
Perf. Lætātus esse *vel* fuisse, *to have rejoiced.*
Fut. Lætatūrus esse, *to be about to rejoice.*
Lætatūrus fuisse, *to have been about to rejoice.*

Participles.

Pres. Lætans, *rejoicing.*
Perf. Lætātus, *having rejoiced.*
Fut. Lætatūrus, *about to rejoice.*
Lætandus, *to be rejoiced at.*

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The irregular verbs are commonly reckoned eight; *sum, eo, queo, vŏlo, nōlo, mālo, fĕro,* and *fīo,* with their compounds.

But properly there are only six; *nolo* and *malo* being compounds of *volo.*

SUM has already been conjugated. After the same manner are formed its compounds, *ad-, ab-, de-, inter-, præ-, ob-, sub-, super-sum,* and *in-sum,* which last wants the preterite; thus, *adsum, adfui, adesse,* &c.

Prosum, *to do good,* has a *d* where *sum* begins with *e.*

Prosum, prodesse, profui.

Indicative Mode.

Pr. Pro-sum, prod-es, prod-est; pro-sŭmus, prod-estis, &c.
Imp. Prod-ĕram, prod-ĕras, prod-ĕrat; prod-erāmus, &c.
Per. Pro-fui, pro-fuisti, pro-fuit; pro-fuĭmus, pro-fuistis, &c.
Plu. Pro-fuĕram, pro-fuĕras, pro-fuĕrat; pro-fuerāmus, &c.
Fut. Prod-ĕro, prod-ĕris, prod-ĕrit; prod-erīmus, &c.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr. Pro-sim, pro-sis, pro-sit; pro-sīmus, pro-sītis, pro-sint.
Imp. Prod-essem, prod-esses, prod-esset; prod-essēmus, &c.
Per. Pro-fuĕrim, pro-fuĕris, pro-fuĕrit; pro-fuerĭmus, &c.
Plu. Pro-fuissem, pro-fuisses, pro-fuisset; pro-fuissēmus, &c.
Fut. Pro-fuĕro, pro-fuĕris, pro-fuĕrit; pro-fuerĭmus, &c.

Imperative Mode.

Pr. 2. Prod-es *or* prod-esto.
3. Prod-esto;
2. Prod-este *or* prod-estōte,
3. Pro-sunto.

Infinitive Mode.

Pr. Prod-esse.
Per. Pro-fuisse.
Fut. Esse pro-futūrus, -a, -um.
Fuisse pro-futūrus.

Participle.

Fut. Pro-futūrus.

POSSUM is compounded of *pŏtis*, able, and *sum;* and is thus conjugated:

Possum, potui, posse, *To be able.*

Indicative Mode.

Pr.	Possum,	pŏtes,	pŏtest;
	possŭmus,	potestis,	possunt.
Im.	Potĕram,	potĕras,	potĕrat;
	poterāmus,	poterātis,	potĕrant.
Per.	Potui,	potuisti,	potuit;
	potuĭmus,	potuistis,	potuērunt *v.* potuēre.
Plu.	Potuĕram,	potuĕras,	potuĕrat;
	potuerāmus	potuerātis,	potuĕrant.
Fut.	Potĕro,	potĕris,	potĕrit;
	poterīmus,	poterītis,	potĕrunt.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr.	Possim,	possis,	possit;
	possīmus,	possītis,	possint.
Im.	Possem,	posses,	posset;
	possēmus,	possētis,	possent.
Per.	Potuĕrim,	potuĕris,	potuĕrit;
	potuerĭmus,	potuerĭtis,	potuĕrint.
Plu.	Potuissem,	potuisses.	potuisset;
	potuissēmus,	potuissētis,	potuissent.
Fut.	Potuĕro,	potuĕris,	potuĕrit;
	potuerīmus,	potuerītis,	potuĕrint.

Infinitive.

Present, Posse. *Perfect*, Potuisse.

The rest wanting.

EO, īvi, ĭtum, īre, *To go.*

Indicative Mode.

Pr.	Eo,	is,	it;
	īmus,	ītis,	eunt,
Imp.	Ibam,	ibas,	ibat;
	ibamus,	ibatis,	ibant.
Per.	Ivi,	ivisti,	ivit;
	ivĭmus,	ivistis,	ivērunt *v.* ivēre.
Plu.	Ivĕram,	ivĕras,	ivĕrat;
	iverāmus,	iverātis,	ivĕrant.
Fut.	Ibo,	ibis,	ibit;
	ibĭmus,	ibĭtis,	ibunt.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr.	Eam,	eas,	eat;
	eāmus,	eātis,	eant.

Imp.	Irem,	ires,	iret;
	irēmus,	irētis,	irent.
Per.	Ivĕrim,	ivĕris,	ivĕrit;
	iverĭmus,	iverĭtis,	ivĕrint.
Plu.	Ivissem,	ivisses,	ivisset;
	ivissēmus,	ivissētis,	ivissent.
Fut.	Ivĕro,	ivĕris,	ivĕrit;
	iverīmus,	iverītis,	ivĕrint.

Imperative.

Pr. 2. *Sing.* I *vel* ito, ito; 2. *Plu.* ite *vel* itōte, eunto.

Infinitive.

Pres. Ire. *Perf.* Ivisse. *Fut.* Esse itūrus, -a, -um.
Fuisse itūrus.

Participles.		*Gerunds.*	*Supines.*
Pr. Iens.	*Gen.* euntis.	Eundum,	1. Itum.
Fut. Itūrus, -a, -um.		Eundi,	2. Itu.
		Eundo, &c.	

The compounds of EO are conjugated after the same manner; *ad-*, *ab-*, *ex-*, *ob-*, *red-*, *sub-*, *per-*, *co-*, *in-*, *præ-*, *ante-*, *prod-eo*: only in the perfect, and the tenses formed from it, they are usually contracted; thus *Adeo*, *adii*, seldom *adīvi*, *adĭtum*, *adīre*, to go to; perf. *Adii*, *adiisti* or *adîsti*, &c. *adiĕram*, *adiĕrim*, &c. So likewise VENEO, *venii*, ——, to be sold, (compounded of *venum* and *eo*.) But AMBIO, *-īvi*, *-ĭtum*, *-īre*, to surround, is a regular verb of the fourth conjugation.

QUEO, I can, and *NEQUEO*, I cannot, are conjugated the same way as *eo*; only they want the imperative and the gerunds; and the participles are seldom used.

VOLO, volui, velle, *To will*, or *to be willing*.

Indicative Mode.

Pr.	Vŏlo,	vis,	vult;
	volŭmus,	vultis,	volunt.
Im.	Volēbam,	volēbas,	volēbat;
	volebāmus,	volebātis,	volēbant.
Per.	Volui,	voluisti,	voluit;
	voluĭmus,	voluistis,	voluērunt *vel* voluēre.
Plu.	Voluĕram,	voluĕras,	voluĕrat;
	voluerāmus,	voluerātis,	voluĕrant.
Fut.	Volam,	voles,	volet;
	volēmus,	volētis,	volent.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr.	Velim,	velis,	velit;
	velīmus,	velītis,	velint.
Im.	Vellem,	velles,	vellet;
	vellēmus,	vellētis,	vellent.
Per.	Voluĕrim,	voluĕris,	voluĕrit;
	voluerĭmus,	voluerĭtis,	voluĕrint.
Plu.	Voluissem,	voluisses,	voluisset;
	voluissēmus,	voluissētis,	voluissent.
Fut.	Voluĕro,	voluĕris,	voluĕrit;
	voluerīmus,	voluerītis,	voluerint.

Infinitive. *Participle.*

Pres. Velle. *Perf.* Voluisse. *Pres.* Volens.

The rest not used.

NOLO, nolui, nolle, *To be unwilling*.

Indicative Mode.

Pr.	Nōlo,	nonvis,	nonvult;
	nolŭmus,	nonvultis,	nolunt.

Im.	Nolēbam,	nolēbas,	nolēbat;
	nolebāmus,	nolebātis,	nolēbant.
Per.	Nolui,	noluisti,	noluit;
	noluĭmus,	noluistis,	noluērunt *vel* noluēre.
Plu.	Noluĕram,	noluĕras,	noluĕrat;
	noluerāmus,	noluerātis,	noluĕrant.
Fut.	Nolam,	noles,	nolet;
	nolēmus,	nolētis,	nolent.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr.	Nolim,	nolis,	nolit;
	nolīmus,	nolītis,	nolint.
Im.	Nollem,	nolles,	nollet;
	nollēmus,	nollētis,	nollent.
Per.	Noluĕrim,	noluĕris,	noluĕrit;
	noluerĭmus,	noluerĭtis,	noluĕrint.
Plu.	Noluissem,	noluisses,	noluisset;
	noluissēmus,	noluissētis,	noluissent.
Fut.	Noluĕro,	noluĕris,	noluĕrit;
	noluerīmus,	noluerītis,	noluĕrint.

Imperative Mode.

Pr. 2. *Sing.* { Noli *vel* nolīto; 2. *Plu.* { nolīte *vel* nolitōte.

Infinitive.

Present, Nolle. *Perfect*, Noluisse.

Participle. *Pr.* Nolens. *The rest wanting.*

MALO, malui, malle, *To be more willing.*

Indicative Mode.

Pr.	Mālo,	mavis,	mavult;
	malŭmus,	mavultis,	malunt.
Im.	Malēbam,	malēbas,	malēbat;
	malebāmus,	malebātis,	malēbant.

Per.	Malui,	maluisti,	maluit;
	maluĭmus,	maluistis,	maluērunt *vel* maluēre.
Plu.	Maluĕram,	maluĕras,	maluĕrat;
	maluerāmus,	maluerātis,	maluĕrant.
Fut.	Malam,	males,	malet; &c.

This is scarcely in use.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr.	Malim,	malis,	malit;
	malīmus,	malītis,	malint.
Im.	Mallem,	malles,	mallet;
	mallēmus,	mallētis,	mallent.
Per.	Maluĕrim,	maluĕris,	maluĕrit;
	maluerĭmus,	maluerĭtis,	maluĕrint.
Plu.	Maluissem,	maluisses,	maluisset;
	maluissēmus,	maluissētis,	maluissent.
Fut.	Maluĕro,	maluĕris,	maluĕrit;
	maluerīmus,	maluerītis,	maluĕrint.

Infinitive Mode.

Pres. Malle. *Perf.* Maluisse. *The rest not used.*

FERO, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *To carry, to bring* or *suffer.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

Pr.	Fĕro,	fers,	fert;
	ferĭmus,	fertis,	ferunt.
Im.	Ferēbam,	ferēbas,	ferēbat;
	ferebāmus,	ferebātis,	ferēbant.
Per.	Tuli,	tulisti,	tulit;
	tulĭmus,	tulistis,	tulērunt *vel* tulēre.
Plu.	Tulĕram,	tulĕras,	tulĕrat;
	tulerāmus,	tulierātis,	tulĕrant.

Fut.	Feram,	feres,	feret;
	ferēmus,	ferētis,	ferent.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr.	Feram,	feras,	ferat;
	ferāmus,	ferātis,	ferant,
Im.	Ferrem,	ferres,	ferret;
	ferrēmus,	ferrētis,	ferrent.
Per.	Tulĕrim,	tulĕris,	tulĕrit;
	tulerĭmus,	tulerĭtis,	tulĕrint.
Plu.	Tulissem,	tulisses,	tulisset;
	tulissēmus,	tulissētis,	tulissent.
Fut.	Tulĕro,	tulĕris,	tulĕrit;
	tulerīmus,	tulerītis,	tulĕrint.

Imperative.

Pr.	Fer, ferto,	ferto;	ferte, fertōte,	ferunto.

Infinitive.

Pr. Ferre. *Per.* Tulisse. *Fut.* Esse latūrus, -a, -um.
Fuisse latūrus, -a, -um.

	Participles.	*Gerunds.*	*Supines.*
Pr.	Fĕrens.	Ferendum,	1. Latum.
Fut.	Latūrus, -a, -um.	Ferendi,	2. Latu.
		Ferendo, &c.	

Passive Voice.

Fĕror, lātus, ferri, *To be brought.*

Indicative Mode.

Pr.	Fĕror,	ferris *vel* ferre,	fertur;
	ferĭmur,	ferĭmini,	feruntur.

Im.	Ferēbar,	ferebāris *vel* ferebāre,	ferebātur;
	ferebāmur,	ferebamĭni,	ferebantur.
Per.	Latus sum *v.* fui, &c.		
Plu.	Latus eram *v.* fuĕram, &c.		
Fut.	Ferar,	ferēris *vel* ferēre,	ferētur;
	ferēmur,	feremĭni,	ferentur.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr.	Ferar,	ferāris *vel* ferāre,	ferātur;
	Ferāmur,	feramĭni,	ferantur.
Im.	Ferrer,	ferrēris *vel* ferrēre,	ferrētur.
	ferrēmur,	ferremĭni,	ferrentur.
Per.	Latus sim *v.* fuĕrim, &c.		
Plu.	Latus essem *v.* fuissem, &c.		
Fut.	Latus fuĕro, &c.		

Imperative Mode.

Pres. Ferre *vel* fertor, fertor; ferimĭni, feruntor.

Infinitive.

Pres. Ferri. *Perf.* Esse *vel* fuisse latus, -a, -um.
Fut. Latum iri.

Participles.

Perf. Latus, -a, -um. *Fut.* Ferendus, -a, -um.

In like manner are conjugated the compounds of *fero;* as, *affĕro, attŭli, allātum; aufĕro, abstŭli, ablātum; diffĕro, distŭli, dilātum; confĕro, contŭli, collātum; infĕro, intŭli, illātum; offĕro, obtŭli, oblātum; effĕro, extŭli, elātum.* So *circum-, per-, trans-, depro-, ante-, præ-fĕro.* In some writers we find, *adfĕro, adtŭli, adlātum; conlātum, inlātum; obfĕro,* &c. for *affĕro,* &c.

FIO, factus, fiĕri, *To be made* or *done, to become.*

Indicative Mode.

Pr.	Fīo,	fis,	fit;
	fimus,	fitis,	fiunt.
Im.	Fiēbam,	fiēbas,	fiēbat;
	fiebāmus,	fiebātis,	fiēbant.
Per.	Factus sum *vel* fui, &c.		
Plu.	Factus eram *vel* fuĕram, &c.		
Fut.	Fiam,	fies,	fiet;
	fiēmus,	fiētis,	fient.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr.	Fiam,	fias,	fiat;
	fiāmus,	fiātis,	fiant.
Im.	Fiĕrem,	fiĕres,	fiĕret;
	fierēmus,	fierētis,	fiĕrent.
Per.	Factus sim *vel* fuĕrim, &c.		
Plu.	Factus essem *vel* fuissem, &c.		
Fut.	Factus fuĕro, factus fuĕris, &c.		

Imperative.

Pr. { Fi, / fito, } fito : { fite, / fitōte, } fiunto.

Infinitive.

Pr. Fiĕri.

Per. Esse *vel* fuisse factus, -a, -um.
Fut. Factum iri.

Participles.		*Supine.*
Per.	Factus, -a, -um.	Factu.
Fut.	Faciendus, -a, -um.	

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Verbs are called *Defective,* which are not used in certain tenses and numbers and persons.

These three *ōdi*, *cœpi*, and *memĭni*, are used only in the preterite tenses; and therefore are called *Preteritive Verbs;* though they have sometimes likewise a present signification; thus,

Odi, I hate, or have hated, *odĕram*, *odĕrim*, *odissem*, *odĕro*, *odisse*. Participles, *osus*, *osūrus; exōsus*, *perōsus*.

Cœpi, I begin, or have begun, *cœpĕram*, *-ĕrim*, *-is--sem*, *-ĕro*, *isse*. Supine, *cœptu*. Participles, *cœptus*, *cœptūrus*.

Memĭni, I remember, or have remembered, *meminĕram*, *-ĕrim*, *-issem*, *-ĕro*, *-isse*. Imperative, *memento*, *mementōte*.

Fŭro, to be mad, *dor*, to be given, and *for*, to speak, as also, *der* and *fer*, are not used in the first person singular; thus, we say, *daris*, *datur;* but never *dor*.

Of verbs which want many of their chief parts, the following most frequently occur: *Aio*, I say; *inquam*, I say; *forem*, I should be; *ausim*, contracted for *ausus sim*, I dare; *faxim*, I 'll see to it, *or* I will do it; *ave*, and *salve*, save you, hail, good-morrow; *cedo*, tell thou, *or* give me; *quæso*, I pray.

Ind.	*Pr.*	Aio,	ais,	ait;
		——	——	aiunt.
	Im.	Aiēbam,	aiēbas,	aiēbat;
		aiebāmus,	aiebātis,	aiēbant.
	Per.	——	aisti,	——
		——	——	——
Sub.	*Pr.*	——	aias,	aiat;
		——	aiatis,	aiant.

Imperat. Ai. *Particip. Pres.* Aiens.

Ind.	*Pr.*	Inquam,	inquis,	inquit;
		inquĭmus,	inquĭtis,	inquiunt.
	Im.	——	——	inquiēbat;
		——	——	inquiēbant.

Per.	——	inquisti,	——
	——	——	——
Fut.	——	inquies,	inquiet;
	——	——	——

Imperat. Inque, inquĭto. *Particip. Pr.* Inquiens.

Sub. Im. Plu.	Fŏrem,	fores,	foret;
	forēmus,	forētis,	forent.

Inf. Fore, *to be hereafter*, or *to be about to be*, the same with *esse futūrus.*

Sub. Pr.	Ausim,	ausis,	ausit;
	——	——	——
Per.	Faxim,	faxis,	faxit;
	——	——	faxint.
Fut.	Faxo,	faxis,	faxit;
	——	faxītis,	faxint.

Faxim and *faxo* are used instead of *fecĕrim* and *fecĕro.*

Imper. Ave *vel* avēto; *plur.* avēte *vel* avetōte.
Inf. Avēre.
Imper. Salve *vel* salvēto; salvēte *vel* salvetōte.
Inf. Salvēre.
Indic. Fut. —— Salvēbis.
Imperat. second pres. sing. Cedo, *plur.* cedĭte.
Indic. pres. first pers. sing. Quæso, *plur.* quæsŭmus.*

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* Most of the other Defective verbs are but single words, and rarely to be found, but among the poets; as, *infit*, he begins; *defit*, it is wanting. Some are compounded of a verb and the conjunction *si*; as, *sis*, for *si vis*, if thou wilt; *sûltis*, for *si vultis*; *sodes* for *si audes*, equivalent to *quæso*, I pray; *capsis* for *cape si vis.*

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

A verb is called *Impersonal*, which has only the terminations of the third person singular, but does not admit any *person* or nominative before it.

Impersonal verbs, in English, have before them the neuter pronoun *it*, which is not considered as a person; thus *delectat*, it delights; *decet*, it becomes; *contingit*, it happens; *evĕnit*, it happens:

		First Conjugation.	*Second Conjugation.*
Ind.	*Pr.*	Delectat,	Dĕcet,
	Im.	Delectābat,	Decēbat,
	Per.	Delectāvit,	Decuit,
	Plu.	Delectavĕrat,	Decuĕrat,
	Fut.	Delectābit.	Decēbit.
Sub.	*Pr.*	Delectet,	Deceat,
	Im.	Delectāret,	Decēret,
	Per.	Delectavĕrit,	Decuĕrit,
	Plu.	Delectavisset,	Decuisset,
	Fut.	Delectavĕrit.	Decuĕrit.
Inf.	*Pr.*	Delectāre.	Decēre.
	Per.	Delectavisse.	Decuisse.

		Third Conjugation.	*Fourth Conjugation.*
Ind.	*Pr.*	Contingit,	Evĕnit,
	Im.	Contingēbat,	Eveniēbat,
	Per.	Contĭgit,	Evēnit,
	Plu.	Contigĕrat,	Evenĕrat,
	Fut.	Continget.	Eveniet.
Sub.	*Pr.*	Contingat,	Eveniat,
	Im.	Contingĕret,	Evenīret,
	Per.	Contigĕrit,	Evenĕrit,

	Plu.	Contigisset,	Evenisset,
	Fut.	Contigĕrit.	Evenĕrit.
Inf.	*Pr.*	Contingĕre.	Evenīre.
	Per.	Contigisse.	Evenisse.

Most Latin verbs may be used impersonally in the passive voice, especially Neuter and Intransitive verbs which otherwise have no passive; as, *pugnātur*, *favētur*, *currĭtur*, *venĭtur;* from *pugno*, to fight; *faveo*, to favor; *curro*, to run; *venio*, to come:

		First Conjugation.	*Second Conjugation.*
Ind.	*Pr.*	Pugnātur,	Favētur,
	Plu.	Pugnabātur,	Favebātur,
	Per.	Pugnātum est,	Fautum est,
	Im.	Pugnātum erat,	Fautum erat,
	Fut.	Pugnabĭtur.	Favebĭtur.
Sub.	*Per.*	Pugnētur,	Faveātur,
	Im.	Pugnarētur,	Faverētur,
	Pr.	Pugnātum sit,	Fautum sit,
	Plu.	Pugnātum esset,	Fautum esset,
	Fut.	Pugnātum fuerit.	Fautum fuĕrit.
Inf.	*Pr.*	Pugnāri.	Favēri.
	Per.	Pugnātum esse.	Fautum esse.
	Fut.	Pugnātum iri.	Fautum iri.

		Third Conjugation.	*Fourth Conjugation.*
Ind.	*Pr.*	Currĭtur,	Vĕnĭtur,
	Im.	Currebātur,	Veniebātur,
	Per.	Cursum est,	Ventum est,
	Plu.	Cursum erat,	Ventum erat,
	Fut.	Currētur.	Veniētur.
Sub.	*Pr.*	Currātur,	Veniātur,
	Im.	Currerētur,	Venirētur,
	Per.	Cursum sit,	Ventum sit,

	Plu.	Cursum esset,	Ventum esset,
	Fut.	Cursum fuĕrit.	Ventum fuĕrit,
Inf.	*Pr.*	Curri.	Venīri.
	Per.	Cursum esse.	Ventum esse.
	Fut.	Cursum iri.	Ventum iri.

Obs. Grammarians reckon only ten real impersonal verbs, and all in the second conjugation; *dĕcet*, it becomes; *pœnĭtet*, it repents; *oportet*, it behoves; *misĕret*, it pities; *pĭget*, it irketh; *pŭdet*, it shameth; *lĭcet*, it is lawful; *lĭbet* or *lŭbet*, it pleaseth; *tædet*, it wearieth; *lĭquet*, it appears. Of which the following have a double preterite; *misĕret*, *miseruit*, or *misertum est*; *piget*, *piguit*, or *pigĭtum est*; *pudet*, *puduit*, or *pudĭtum est*; *licet*, *licuit*, or *licĭtum est*; *libet*, *libuit*, or *libĭtum est*; *tædet*, *tæduit*, or *tæsum est*, oftener *pertæsum est*. But many other verbs are used impersonally in all the conjugations.

REDUNDANT VERBS.

Those are called *Redundant Verbs*, which have different forms to express the same sense: thus, *assentio* and *assentior*, to agree; *fabrĭco* and *fabrĭcor*, to frame; *mereo* and *mereor*, to deserve, &c. These verbs, however, under the passive form, have likewise a passive signification.

To these we may add the verb *EDO*, to eat, which, though regularly formed, also agrees in several of its parts with *sum*; thus,

Ind. Pres. *Edo*, *edis* or *es*, *edit* or *est*; —— *edĭtis* or *estis* ——

Sub. Imperf. *Edĕrem* or *essem*, *edĕres* or *esses*, *&c.*

Imp. *Ede* or *es*, *edito* or *esto*; *edĭte* or *este*; *editōte* or *estōte*.

Inf. Pres. *Edĕre* or *esse*.

Passive Ind. Pres. *Edĭtur* or *estur*.

DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION OF VERBS.

Verbs are derived either from nouns or from other verbs.

Verbs derived from nouns are called *Denominative;* as, *Cœno*, to sup; *laudo*, to praise; *fraudo*, to defraud; *lapĭdo*, to throw stones; *opĕror*, to work; *frumentor*, to forage; *lignor*, to gather fuel, &c. from *cœna*, *laus*, *fraus*, &c. But when they express imitation or resemblance, they are called *Imitative;* as, *patrisso*, *Græcor*, *būbŭlo*, *cornīcor*, &c. I imitate or resemble my father, a Græcian, a crow, &c. from *pater*, *Græcus*, *cornix*.

Of those derived from other verbs, the following chiefly deserve attention: namely, *Frequentatives*, *Inceptives*, and *Desideratives*.

PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a kind of adjective formed from a verb, which in its signification implies time.

It is so called, because it partakes both of an adjective and of a verb, having *in Latin*, gender and declension from the one, time and signification from the other, and number from both. Participles *in English*, like adjectives, admit of no variation.

Participles in Latin are declined like adjectives; and their signification is various according to the nature of the verbs from which they come; only participles in *dus* are always passive, and import not so much future time, as obligation or necessity.

Latin verbs have four Participles, the present and future active; as, *Āmans*, loving; *ămātūrus*, about to love; and the perfect and future passive; as, *amātus*, loved, *amandus*, to be loved.

Neuter verbs have commonly but two Participles; as *Sĕdens, sessūrus; stans, statūrus.*

Deponent and Common verbs have commonly four Participles; as,

Loquens, speaking; *locutūrus*, about to speak; *locūtus*, having spoken; *loquendus*, to be spoken. *Dignans*, vouchsafing; *dignatūrus*, about to vouchsafe; *dignātus*, having vouchsafed, being vouchsafed, *or* having been vouchsafed; *dignandus*, to be vouchsafed. Many participles of the perfect tense from Deponent verbs have both an active and passive sense; as, *Abominātus, conātus, confessus, adortus, amplexus, blandītus, largītus, mentītus, oblītus, testātus, venerātus*, &c.

If from the signification of a Participle we take away *time*, it becomes an adjective, and admits the degrees of comparison; as,

Amans, loving; *amantior, amantissĭmus; doctus*, learned, *doctior, doctissĭmus;* or a substantive; as, *Præfectus*, a commander or governor; *consŏnans*, f. sc. *litĕra*, a consonant; *contĭnens*, f. sc. *terra*, a continent; *confluens*, m. a place where two rivers run together; *oriens*, m. sc. *sol*, the east; *occidens*, m. the west; *dictum*, a saying; *scriptum*, &c.

There are many words in *ATUS*, *ITUS*, and *UTUS*, which, although resembling participles, are reckoned adjectives, because they come from nouns, and not from verbs.

There is a kind of verbal adjectives in *BUNDUS*, formed from the imperfect of the indicative, which very much resemble participles in their sig-

nification, but generally express the meaning of the verb more fully, or denote an abundance or great deal of the action: as, *vitabundus*, the same with *valde vitans*, avoiding much: So *errabundus*, *ludibundus*, *populabundus*, *moribundus*, &c.

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

Gerunds are participial words, which bear the signification of the verb from which they are formed: and are declined like a neuter noun of the second declension, through all the cases of the singular number except the vocative.

There are both in Latin and English, substantives derived from the verb, which so much resemble the Gerund in their signification, that frequently they may be substituted in its place. They are generally used, however, in a more undetermined sense than the Gerund, and in English have the article always prefixed to them. Thus with the gerund, *Delector legendo Cicerōnem*, I am delighted with reading Cicero. But with the substantive, *Delector lectiōne Cicerōnis*, I am delighted with the reading of Cicero.

The Gerund and Future Participle of verbs in *io*, and some others often take *u* instead *e*; as, *faciundum*, *di*, *do*, *dus*: *experiundum*, *potiundum*, *gerundum*, *potundum*, *ducundum*, &c. for *faciendum*, &c.

Supines have much the same signification with Gerunds: and may be indifferently applied to any person or number. They agree in termination with nouns of the fourth de-

clension, having only the accusative and ablative cases.

The former supine is commonly used in an active, and the latter in a passive sense, but sometimes the contrary; as, *coctum non vapulātum, dudum conductus fui*, i. e. *ut vapulārem*, v. *verberārer*, to be beaten.

ADVERB.

An adverb is an indeclinable part of speech, *added to a verb*, adjective, or other adverb, to express some circumstance, quality, or manner of their signification.

All adverbs may be divided into two classes, namely, those which denote *Circumstance;* and those which denote *Quality*, *Manner*, &c.

I. Adverbs denoting CIRCUMSTANCE are chiefly those of *Place*, *Time*, and *Order*.

II. Adverbs denoting QUALITY, MANNER, &c. are either *Absolute* or *Comparative*.

Adverbs derived from adjectives are commonly compared like their primitives. The *positive* generally ends in *e*, or *ter;* as *durè*, *facilè*, *acriter:* the *comparative*, in *ius;* as, *duriùs*, *faciliùs*, *acriùs:* the *superlative*, in *ĭme;* as *durissĭmè*, *facillĭmè*, *acerrĭmè*.

PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is an indeclinable part of speech, which shows the relation of one word to another.

There are twenty-eight prepositions in Latin, which govern the accusative; that is, have an accusative after them.

Ad,	*To.*
Apud,	*At.*
Ante,	*Before.*
Adversus, Adversum,	*Against, towards.*
Contra,	*Against.*
Cis, Citra,	*On this side.*
Circa, Circum,	*About.*
Erga,	*Towards.*
Extra,	*Without.*
Inter,	*Between, among.*
Intra,	*Within.*
Infra,	*Beneath.*
Juxta,	*Nigh to.*
Ob,	*For.*
Propter,	*For, hard by.*
Per,	*By, through.*
Præter,	*Besides, except.*
Pĕnes,	*In the power of.*
Post,	*After.*
Pōne,	*Behind.*
Sĕcus,	*By, along.*
Sĕcundum,	*According to.*
Supra,	*Above.*
Trans,	*On the farther side.*
Ultra,	*Beyond.*

The prepositions which govern the ablative are fifteen, namely,

A,	*From or by.*
Ab,	
Abs,	
Absque,	*Without.*
Cum,	*With.*
Clam,	*Without the knowledge of.*
Cōram,	*Before, in the presence of.*
De,	*Of, concerning,*
E,	*Of, out of.*
Ex,	
Pro,	*For.*
Præ,	*Before.*
Pălam,	*With the knowledge of.*
Sine,	*Without.*
Tĕnus,	*Up to, as far as.*

These four govern sometimes the accusative, and sometimes the ablative.

In, *In, Into.*	Sub, *Under,*
Sŭper, *Above.*	Subter, *Beneath.*

Obs. There are five or six syllables, namely, *am, di* or *dis, re, se, con,* which are commonly called *Inseparable prepositions,* because they are only to be found in compound words: however they generally add something to the signification of the words with which they are compounded: thus,

Am,	*round about.*
Di,	*asunder.*
Dis,	
Re,	*again.*
Se,	*aside,* or *apart.*

Con,	*together.*
	as,
Ambio,	*to surround,*
Dīvello.	*to pull asunder.*
Distrăho,	*to draw asunder.*
Rĕlĕgo,	*to read again.*
Sēpōno,	*to lay aside.*
Concresco,	*to grow together.*

INTERJECTION.

An interjection is an indeclinable word *thrown in between* the parts of a sentence, to express some passion or emotion of the mind.

Some interjections are natural sounds, and common to all languages; as, *Oh! Ah!*

Interjections express in one word a whole sentence, and thus fitly represent the quickness of the passions.

CONJUNCTION.

A conjunction is an indeclinable word, which serves to join sentences together.

Conjunctions are divided into *Copulative* and *Disjunctive.*

SENTENCES.

A Sentence is any thought of the mind expressed by two or more words put together; as, *I read. The boy reads Virgil.*

That part of grammar which teaches to put words rightly together in sentences, is called *Syntax* or *Construction.*

Words in sentences have a twofold relation to one another; namely, that of *Concord* or Agreement; and that of *Government* or Influence.

Concord, is when one word agrees with another in some accidents; as, in gender, number, person, or case.

Government, is when one word requires another to be put in a certain case or mode.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

1. In every sentence there must be a verb and a nominative expressed or understood.

2. Every adjective must have a substantive expressed or understood.

3. All the cases of Latin nouns, except the nominative and vocative, must be governed by some other word.

4. The genitive is governed by a substantive noun expressed or understood.

5. The dative is governed by adjectives and verbs.

6. The accusative is governed by an active verb, or by a preposition: or is placed before the infinitive.

7. The vocative stands by itself, or has an interjection joined with it.

8. The ablative is governed by a preposition expressed or understood.

9. The infinitive is governed by some verb or adjective.

All sentences are either SIMPLE or COMPOUND.

Syntax therefore may be divided into two parts, according to the general division of sentences.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

A simple sentence is that which has but one nominative and one finite verb; *that is*, a verb in the indicative, subjunctive, or imperative mood.

In a simple sentence, there is only one *Subject* and one *Attribute*.

The SUBJECT is the word which marks the person or thing spoken of.

The ATTRIBUTE expresses what we affirm concerning the subject, as,

The boy reads his lesson: Here "the boy," is the *Subject* of discourse, or the person spoken of: "reads his lesson," is the *Attribute*, or what we affirm concerning the subject. *The diligent boy reads his lesson carefully at home.* Here we have still the same subject, "the boy," marked by the character of "diligent," added to it; and the same attribute, "reads his lesson," with the circumstances of manner and place subjoined, "carefully," "at home."

CONCORD.

The following words agree together in sentences, 1. A substantive with a substantive. 2. An adjective with a substantive. 3. A verb with a nominative.

1. *Agreement of one Substantive with another.*

RULE I. Substantives signifying the same thing agree in case; as,

Cicĕro orātor, Cicero, the orator; *Cicerōnis oratōris*, of Cicero the orator.
Urbs Athēnæ, the city of Athens; *Urbis Athenārum*, of the city Athens.

2. *Agreement of an Adjective with a Substantive.*

II. An Adjective agrees with a Substantive in gender, number, and case; as,

Bonus vir, a good man; *Boni viri*, good men.
Fæmĭna casta, a chaste woman; *Fæmĭnæ castæ*, chaste women.
Dulce pomum, a sweet apple; *Dulcia poma*, sweet apples.

And so through all the cases and degrees of comparison.

This rule applies also to adjectives, pronouns, and participles: as, *Meus liber*, my book; *ager colendus*, a field to be tilled; Plur. *Mei libri, agri colendi*, &c.

Obs. 1. The substantive is frequently understood, or its place supplied by an infinitive; and then the adjective is put in the neuter gender; as, *triste;* scilicet, *negotium*, a sad thing; *Tuum scire*, the same with *tua scientia*, thy knowledge. We sometimes, however, find the substantive understood in the feminine; as, *Non posteriōres feram*, supply *partes*.

Obs. 2. An adjective often supplies the place of a substantive; as, *Certus amīcus*, a sure friend; *Bona ferīna*, good venison; *Summum bonum*, the chief good: *Homo* being understood to *amīcus*, *caro* to *ferīna*, and *negotium* to *bonum*. A substantive is sometimes used as an adjective.

Obs. 3. These adjectives, *primus*, *medius*, *ultĭmus*, *extrēmus*, *infĭmus*, *imus*, *summus*, *suprēmus*, *relĭquus*, *cætĕra*, usually signifies *the first part*, *the middle part*, &c. of any thing; as, *Media nox*, the middle part of the night; *Summa arbor*, the highest part of a tree.

3. *Agreement of a Verb with a Nominative.*

III. A verb agrees with its Nominative in number and person; as,

Ego lego, I read;
Tu scribis, Thou writest *or* you write;
Præceptor docet, the master teaches;
Nos legĭmus, We read.
Vos scribĭtis, Ye *or* you write.
Præceptōres docent, Masters teach.

Obs. 1. *Ego* and *nos* are of the first person; *tu* and *vos* of the second person; *ille*, and all other words, of the third. The nominative of the first and second person in Latin is seldom expressed, unless for the sake of emphasis or distinction; as *tu es patrōnus*, *tu pater*. *Tu legis*, *ego scribo*.

Obs. 2. An infinitive, or some part of a sentence, often supplies the place of a nominative; as, *Mentīri est turpe*, to lie is base; *Diu non perlitātum tenuit dictatōrem;* the sacrifice not being attended with favorable omens, detained the dictator for a long time. Sometimes the neuter pronoun *id* or *illud* is added, to

express the meaning more strongly; as, *Facĕre quæ libet,* id *est esse regem.*

Obs. 3. The infinitive mode often supplies the place of the third person of the imperfect of the indicative; as, *Milĭtes fugĕre,* the soldiers fled, for *fugiēbant* or *fugĕre cœpērunt. Invidēre omnes mihi,* for *invidēbant.*

Obs. 4. A collective noun may be joined with a verb either of the singular or of the plural number; as, *Multitūdo stat,* or *stant;* the multitude stands, *or* stand.

Accusative before the Infinitive.

IV. The infinitive mode has an accusative before it; as,

Gaudeo te valēre. I am glad that you are well.

Obs. 1. The participle *that* in English, is the sign of the accusative before the infinitive in Latin, when it comes between two verbs without expressing intention or design. Sometimes the particle is omitted; as, *Aiunt regem adventāre,* They say the king is coming, *that* being understood.

Obs. 2. The accusative before the infinitive always depends upon some other verb, commonly on a neuter or substantive verb; but seldom on a verb taken in an active sense.

Obs. 3. The infinitive, with the accusative before it, seems sometimes to supply the place of a nominative; as, *Turpe est militem fugĕre,* That a soldier should fly is a shameful thing.

Obs. 4. The infinitive *esse* or *fuisse*, must frequently be supplied; especially after participles; as, *Hostium exercĭtum cæsum fusumque cognōvi.* Sometimes both the accusative and infinitive are understood; as, *Pollicĭtus susceptūrum*, scil. *me esse.*

Obs. 5. The infinitive may frequently be otherwise rendered by the conjunctions *quod*, *ut*, *ne*, or *quin;* as, *Gaudeo te valēre*, i. e. *quod valeas*, or *propter tuam bonam valetudĭnem.*

The same Case after a Verb as before it.

V. Any Verb may have the same Case after it as before it, *when both words refer to the same thing;* as,

Ego sum discipŭlus,	I am a scholar.
Tu vocāris Joannes,	You are named John.
Illa incēdit regīna,	She walks as a queen.
Scio illum habēri sapientem,	I know that he is esteemed wise.
Scio vos esse discipŭlos,	I know that you are scholars.

GOVERNMENT.

I. The Government of Substantives.

VI. One Substantive governs another in the genitive, *(when the latter substantive signifies a different thing from the former;)* as,

Amor Dei, the love of God. *Lex natūræ*, the law of nature.
Domus Cæsăris, The house of Cæsar, *or* Cæsar's house.

Obs. 1. We find the dative often used after a verb for the genitive, particularly among the poets; as, *Ei corpus porrigĭtur*, His body is extended.

Obs. 2. The genitive in Latin is often rendered in English by several other particles besides *of;* as, *Descensus Averni*, the descent *to* Avernus; *Prudentia juris*, skill *in* the law.

SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS are governed in the genitive like substantive nouns; as, *pars mei*, a part of me.

VII. If the latter Substantive have an Adjective of praise or dispraise joined with it, it may be put in the genitive or ablative; as,

Vir summæ prudentiæ, or *summâ prudentiâ.*	A man of great wisdom.
Puer probæ indŏlis, or *probâ indŏle.*	A boy of a good disposition.

Among the poets the latter substantive is frequently put in the accusative by a Greek construction; *secundum*, or *quod ad*, being understood by the figure commonly called *Synecdŏche;* as, *Miles fractus membra*, i. e. *fractus* secundum *or* quod ad *membra*, or *habens membra fracta. Os humĕrosque deo simĭlis.*

Adjectives taken as Substantives.

VIII. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive governs the genitive; as,

Multum pecuniæ,	Much money.
Quid rei est?	What is the matter?

Opus and Usus.

IX. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying *Need*, require the ablative; as,

Est opus pecuniâ,	There is need of money.
Usus virĭbus,	Need of strength.

II. The Government of Adjectives.

1. *Adjectives governing the Genitive.*

X. Verbal adjectives, or such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive; as,

Avĭdus gloriæ,	Desirous of glory.
Memor beneficiōrum,	Mindful of favors.
Ignārus fraudis,	Ignorant of fraud.

To this rule belong, I. Verbal adjectives in AX; as, *capax*, &c. and certain participial adjectives in NS and TUS; as, *amans*, &c. II. Adjectives expressing various affections of the mind: 1. Desire; as *avārus*, &c. 2. Knowledge, ignorance, and doubting; as, *callĭdus*, &c. *Ignārus*, *ambiguus*, &c. 3. Care and diligence, and the contrary; as, *anxius*, *incuriōsus*, &c. 4. Fear and confidence; as, *formidolōsus*, *impavĭdus*. 5. Guilt and innocence; as, *noxius*, *innoxius*.

Obs. 1. Verbals in NS are used both as adjectives and participles; thus, *patiens algōris*, able to bear cold; and *patiens algorem*, actually bearing cold. So *amans virtūtis*, and *amans virtūtem*: *doctus grammatĭcæ*, skilled in grammar; *doctus grammatĭcam*, one who has learned it.

XI. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural; as,

Alĭquis philosophōrum,	Some one of the philosophers.
Senior fratrum,	The elder of the brothers.
Doctissĭmus Romanōrum,	The most learned of the Romans.
Quis nostrum?	Which of us?
Una musārum,	One of the muses.
Octāvus sapientŭm,	The eighth of the wise men.

Adjectives are called *Partitives*, or are said to be placed *partitively*, when they signify *a part* of any number of persons or things, having after them, in English, *of* or *among*; as, *alius*, *nullus*, *solus*, &c. *quis* and *qui*, with their compounds.

2. *Adjectives governing the Dative.*

XII. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. govern the dative; as,

Utĭlis bello,	Profitable for war.
Perniciōsus reipublĭcæ,	Hurtful to the commonwealth.
Simĭlis patri,	Like to his father.

Or thus; *Any adjective may govern the dative in Latin, which has the signs TO or FOR after it in English.*

To this rule belong:

1. Adjectives of profit or disprofit; as, *Benignus, bonus, commŏdus, felix, fructuōsus, prosper, salūber.*—— *Calamitōsus, damnōsus, dirus, exitiōsus, funestus, incommŏdus, malus, noxius, perniciōsus, pestĭfer.*

2. Of pleasure or pain; as, *Acceptus, dulcis, gratus, gratiōsus, jucundus, lætus, suavis.*—— *Acerbus, amārus, insuāvis, injucundus, ingrātus, molestus, tristis.*

3. Of friendship or hatred; as, *Addictus, æquus, amīcus, benevŏlus, blandus, carus, dedĭtus, fidus, fidēlis, lenis, mitis, propitius.*—— *Adversus, æmŭlus, asper,*

crudēlis, contrarius, infensus, infestus, infīdus, immītis, inimīcus, inīquus, invīsus, invĭdus, irātus, odiōsus, suspectus, trux.

4. Of clearness or obscurity; as, *Apertus, certus, compertus, conspicuus, manifestus, notus, perspicuus.* —— *Ambiguus, dubius, ignōtus, incertus, obscūrus.*

5. Of nearness; as, *Finitĭmus, propior, proxĭmus, propinquus, socius, vicīnus.*

6. Of fitness or unfitness; as, *Aptus, apposĭtus, accommodātus, habĭlis, idoneus, opportūnus.* —— *Ineptus, inhabĭlis, importūnus, inconveniens.*

7. Of ease or difficulty; as, *Facĭlis, levis, obvius, pervius.* —— *Difficĭlis, arduus, gravis, laboriōsus, periculōsus, invius.* To these add such as signify propensity or readiness; as, *Pronus, proclīvis, propensus, promptus, parātus.*

8. Of equality or inequality; as, *Æquālis, æquævus, par, compar, suppar.* —— *Inequālis, impar, dispar, discors.* Also of likeness or unlikeness; as, *Simĭlis, æmŭlus, gemĭnus.* —— *Dissimĭlis, absŏnus, aliēnus, diversus, discŏlor.*

9. Several adjectives compounded with CON; as, *Cognātus, concŏlor, concors, confīnis, congruus, consanguineus, consentaneus, consŏnus, conveniens, contiguus, continuus, contĭnens,* contiguous; as, *Mari aër contĭnens est,* Cic.

To these add many other adjectives of various significations, as, *Obnoxius, subjectus, supplex, credŭlus, absurdus, decōrus, deformis, præsto,* indecl. at hand, *secundus,* &c.

Verbals in BILIS and DUS govern the dative; as,

Amandus vel *amabĭlis omnĭbus.* To be loved by all men.

Obs. 1. The dative is properly not governed by adjectives, nor by any other part of speech; but put

after them, to express the object to which their signification refers.

The particle *to* in English is often to be supplied; as, *Simĭlis patri*, Like his father, *to* being understood.

Obs. 2. Substantives have likewise sometimes a dative after them; as, *Ille est pater, dux*, vel *filius mihi*, He is father, leader, *or* son to me.

Obs. 3. The following adjectives have sometimes the dative after them, and sometimes the genitive; *Affīnis, simĭlis, commūnis, par, proprius, finitĭmus, fidus, contermĭnus, superstes, conscius, æquālis, contrarius*, and *adversus*; as, *Simĭlis tibi*, or *tui; Superstes patri*, or *patris; Conscius facinŏri* or *facinŏris. Conscius* and some others frequently govern both the genitive and dative; as, *Mens sibi conscia recti.* We say, *Simĭles, dissimĭles, pares, dispăres, æquāles, commūnes, inter se: Par* and *commūnis cum alĭquo. Civĭtas secum ipsa discors; discordes ad alia.*

Obs. 4. Adjectives signifying usefulness or fitness, and the contrary, have after them the dative or the accusative with a preposition.

Obs. 5. Adjectives signifying motion or tendency to a thing, have usually after them the accusative with the preposition *ad* or *in*, seldom the dative; as, *Pronus, propensus, proclīvis, celer, tardus, piger*, &c. *ad iram*, or *in iram.*

Obs. 6. *Propior* and *proxĭmus*, in imitation of their primitive *prope*, often govern the accusative; as, *Propior montem*, scil. *ad. Proxĭmus finem.*

3. *Adjectives governing the Ablative.*

XIII. These Adjectives, *dignus, indignus, contentus, prædĭtus, captus*, and *fretus*; also,

natus, *satus*, *ortus*, *edĭtus*, and the like, govern the ablative; as,

Dignus honore,	Worthy of honor.
Contentus parvo,	Content with little.
Prædĭtus virtūte,	Endued with virtue.
Captus ocŭlis,	Blind.
Fretus virĭbus,	Trusting to his strength.
Ortus regĭbus,	Descended of kings.

4. *Adjectives governing the Genitive or Ablative.*

XIV. Adjectives of plenty or want govern the genitive or ablative; as,

Plenus iræ or *irâ*,	Full of anger.
Inops ratiōnis or *ratiōne*,	Void of reason.

III. The Government of Verbs.

§ 1. Verbs *governing only one case.*

1. *Verbs which govern the Genitive.*

XV. *Sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, governs the genitive; as,

Est regis, It belongs to the king; It is the part or property of the king.

¶ *Meum*, *tuum*, *suum*, *nostrum*, *vestrum*, are excepted; as,

Tuum est, It is your duty. *Scio tuum esse*, I know that it is your duty.

Obs. These possessive pronouns are used in the neuter gender instead of their substantives, *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, *vestri*. Other possessives are also construed in this manner; as *Est regium*, *est humānum*,

the same with *est regis, est homĭnis. Et facĕre et pati fortia, Romānum est.*

XVI. *Miserĕor, miseresco,* and *satăgo,* govern the genitive; as,

Miserēre civium tuōrum,	Pity your countrymen.
Satăgit rerum suārum,	He has his hands full at home, or has enough to do about his own affairs.

2. *Verbs governing the Dative.*

XVII. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has the signs TO or FOR after it in English; as,

Finis venit imperio,	An end is come to the empire.
Anĭmus redit hostĭbus,	Courage returns to the enemy.
Tibi seris, tibi metis,	You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.

I. *Sum,* and its compounds govern the dative (except *possum*); as,

Præfuit exercitui,	He commanded the army.
Adfuit precĭbus,	He was present at prayers.

¶ *EST* taken for *Habeo, to have,* governs the dative of a person; as,

Est mihi liber,	A book is to me; that is, I have a book.
Sunt mihi libri,	Books are to me; i. e. I have books.
Dico libros esse mihi,	I say that I have books.

This is more frequently used than *habeo librum; habeo libros.* In like manner DEEST instead of *careo;* as, *Liber deest mihi,* I want a book; *Libri desunt mihi; Scio libros deesse mihi,* &c.

II. Verbs compounded with SATIS, BENE, and MALE, govern the dative; as,

Satisfacio, satisdo, benefacio, benedĭco, benevŏlo, malefacio, maledĭco, tibi, &c.

III. Many verbs compounded with these ten prepositions, AD, ANTE, CON, IN, INTER, OB, POST, PRÆ, SUB, and SUPER, govern the dative.

IV. Verbs govern the dative which signify,

1. To profit or hurt.
2. To favor or assist, and the contrary.
3. To command and obey, and to serve and resist.
4. To threaten and be angry.
5. To trust.

Exc. *Jubeo, juvo, lædo,* and *offendo,* govern the accusative.

Obs. 1. Verbs governing the dative only are either neuter verbs, or of a neuter signification. Active verbs governing the dative have also an accusative expressed or understood.

Obs. 2. Verbs signifying *Motion* or *Tendency* to a thing, are construed with the preposition *ad.*

3. *Verbs governing the Accusative.*

XVIII. A Verb signifying actively governs the accusative; as,

Ama Deum,	Love God.
Reverēre parentes,	Reverence your parents.

Obs. 1. Neuter verbs also govern the accusative, when the noun after them has a signification similar to their own; as,

Ire iter or *viam; Pugnāre pugnam* or *prœlium*

Obs. 2. Several verbs are used both in an active and neuter sense.

XIX. *Recordor*, *memĭni*, *reminiscor*, and *obliviscor*, govern the accusative or genitive; as,

Recordor lectiōnis or *lectiōnem*,	I remember the lesson.
Obliviscor injuriæ or *injuriam*,	I forget the injury.

4. *Verbs governing the Ablative.*

XX. Verbs of plenty and scarceness for the most part govern the ablative; as,

Abundat divitiis,	He abounds in riches.
Caret omni culpâ,	He has no fault.

Verbs of plenty are, *Abundo*, *affluo*, *exuběro*, *redundo*, *suppedĭto*, *scateo*, &c.; of want, *Careo*, *egeo*, *indigeo*, *vaco*, *deficior*, *destituor*, &c.

Obs. *Egeo* and *indigeo* frequently govern the genitive; as, *Eget æris*, He needs money; *tam artis indĭgent*, *quam labōris*.

XXI. *Utor*, *abūtor*, *fruor*, *fungor*, *potior*, *vescor*, govern the ablative; as,

Utĭtur fraude,	He uses deceit.
Abutĭtur libris,	He abuses books.

To these add, *gaudeo*, *creor*, *nascor*, *fido*, *vivo*, *victĭto*, *consto*, *labōro* for *male me habeo*, to be ill; *pascor*, *epŭlor*, *nitor*, &c.

Obs. 1. *Potior* often governs the genitive; as, *Potīri urbis*. And we always say, *Potīri rerum*, to possess the chief command, never *rebus*; *imperio* being understood.

Obs. 2. *Potior, fungor, vescor, epŭlor,* and *pascor,* sometimes have an accusative.

§ 2. Verbs *governing two Cases.*

1. *Verbs governing two Datives.*

XXII. *Sum* taken for *affĕro (to bring)* governs two datives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing; as,

Est mihi voluptāti,	It is, *or* brings a pleasure to me.

Two datives are also put after *habeo, do, verto, relinquo, tribuo, fore, duco,* and some others; as,

Ducĭtur honōri tibi,	It is reckoned an honor to you.

2. *Verbs governing the Accusative and the Genitive.*

XXIII. Verbs of accusing, condemning, acquitting, and admonishing, govern the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing; as,

Arguit me furti,	He accuses me of theft.
Meipsum inertiæ condemnò,	I condemn myself of laziness.
Illum homicidii absolvunt,	They acquit him of manslaughter.
Monet me officii,	He admonishes me of my duty.

XXIV. Verbs of valuing, with the accusative, govern such genitives as these, *magni, parvi, nihĭli;* as,

Æstĭmo te magni,	I value you much.*

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* Verbs of valuing are, *Æstĭmo, existĭmo, duco, facio, habeo, pendo, puto, taxo.* They govern several other genitives; as, *tanti, quanti, pluris, majōris, minōris, minĭmi, plurĭmi, maxĭmi, nauci, pili, assis, nihĭli, teruncii, hujus.*

3. *Verbs governing the Accusative and Dative.*

XXV. Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away, govern the accusative and dative; as,

Compăro Virgilium Homēro,	I compare Virgil to Homer.
Suum cuique tribŭĭto,	Give every one his own.
Narras fabŭlam surdo,	You tell a story to a deaf man.
Eripuit me morti,	He rescued me from death.

Or rather,—ANY ACTIVE VERB MAY GOVERN THE ACCUSATIVE AND THE DATIVE *(when, together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing with relation to which it is exerted);* as,

Legam lectiōnem tibi,	I will read the lesson to you.
Emit librum mihi,	He bought a book for me.

Obs. Verbs signifying motion or tendency to a thing, instead of the dative, have an accusative after them, with the preposition *ad.*

4. *Verbs governing two Accusatives.*

XXVI. Verbs of asking and teaching govern two accusatives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing; as,

Poscĭmus te pacem,	We beg peace of thee.
Docuit me grammatĭcam,	He taught me grammar.

Verbs of asking which govern two accusatives are, *Rogo, oro, exōro, obsĕcro, precor, posco, reposco, flagĭto,* &c. Of teaching, *Doceo, edoceo, dedoceo, erudio.*

Celo likewise governs two accusatives; as, *Celāvit me hanc rem*, He concealed this matter from me; or otherwise, *celāvit hanc rem mihi*, or *celāvit me de hac re.*

5. *Verbs governing the Accusative and the Ablative.*

XXVII. Verbs of loading, binding, clothing, depriving, and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative; as,

Onĕrat naves auro,	He loads the ships with gold.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

XXVIII. When a verb in the *active* voice governs two cases, in the *passive* it retains the latter case; as,

Accūsor furti,	I am accused of theft.
Virgilius comparātur Homēro,	Virgil is compared to Homer.
Doceor grammatĭcam,	I am taught grammar.
Navis onerātur auro,	The ship is loaded with gold.

Obs. 1. Passive verbs are commonly construed with the ablative and the preposition *a*; as,

Tu laudāris a me, which is equivalent to *Ego laudo te.*

Obs. 2. Passive verbs sometimes govern the dative, especially among the poets; as,

Neque cernĭtur ulli, for *ab ullo*, Virg. *Vix audior ulli*, Ovid.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

XXIX. An Impersonal Verb governs the dative; as,

Expĕdit reipublĭcæ,	It is profitable for the state.

Verbs which in the active voice govern only the

dative, are used impersonally in the passive, and likewise govern the dative; as,

Favētur mihi, I am favored, and not, *Ego faveor.*

Obs. These verbs *Potest*, *cœpit*, *incĭpit*, *desĭnit*, *debet*, and *solet*, are used impersonally, when joined with impersonal verbs; as,

Non potest credi tibi,	You cannot be believed.

EXC. I. ***REFERT*** and ***INTEREST*** require the genitive; as,

Refert Patris,	It concerns my father.
Intĕrest omnium,	It is the interest of all.

¶ But *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, are put in the accusative plural neuter; as,

Non mea refert,	It does not concern me.

EXC. II. These five, ***MISERET***, ***PŒNITET***, ***PUDET***, ***TÆDET***, and ***PIGET***, govern the accusative of a person, with the genitive of a thing; as,

Misĕret me tui,	I pity you.
Pœnĭtet me peccāti,	I repent of my sin.
Tædet me vitæ,	I am weary of my life.
Pudet me culpæ,	I am ashamed of my fault.

EXC. III. ***DECET***, ***DELECTAT***, ***JUVAT***, and ***OPORTET***, govern the accusative of a person, with the infinitive; as,

Delectat me studēre,	It delights me to study.
Non decet te rixāri,	It does not become you to scold.

Obs. *Oportet* is elegantly joined with the subjunctive mode, *ut* being understood; as,

Sibi quisque consŭlat oportet. Or with the perfect participle, *esse* or *fuisse* being understood; as, *Communicātum oportuit; mansum oportuit; Adolescenti morem gestum oportuit;* The young man should have been humored.

The Construction of the Infinitive.

XXX. One verb governs another in the infinitive; as,

Cupio discĕre,	I desire to learn.

Obs. The infinitive is often governed by adjectives; as, *Horatius est dignus legi.* And sometimes depends on a substantive; as, *Tempus equûm fumantia solvĕre colla.*

The Construction of Participles, Gerunds, and Supines.

XXXI. Participles, Gerunds, and Supines, govern the case of their own verbs; as,

Amans virtūtem,	Loving virtue.
Carens fraude,	Wanting guile.

Obs. Passive Participles often govern the dative, particularly when they are used as adjectives; as,

Suspectus mihi,	Suspected by me.

EXOSUS, *PEROSUS*, and often also *PERTÆSUS*, govern the accusative; as, *Tædas exōsa jugāles.*

Verbals in BUNDUS govern the case of their own verbs; as, *Gratulabundus patriæ.*

The Construction of Gerunds.

XXXII. Gerunds are constructed like substantive nouns; as,

Studendum est mihi,	I must study.
Tempus studendi,	Time of study.
Aptus studendo,	Fit for studying.
Scio studendum esse mihi,	I know that I must study.

But more particularly:

I. The Gerund in DUM with the verb *est* governs the dative; as,

Legendum est mihi,	I must read.
Moriendum est omnĭbus,	All must die.

So *Scio legendum est mihi; moriendum esse omnĭbus*, &c.

II. The gerund in DI is governed by substantives or adjectives; as,

Tempus legendi,	Time of reading.
Cupĭdus dĭscendi,	Desirous of learning.

III. The gerund in DO in the dative case is governed by adjectives signifying usefulness or fitness; as,

Charta utĭlis scribendo,	Paper useful for writing.

IV. The gerund in DUM of the accusative case is governed by the prepositions *ad* or *inter;* as,

Promptus ad audiendum,	Ready to hear.
Attentus inter docendum,	Attentive in time of teaching.

V. The gerund in DO of the ablative case is governed by the prepositions, *a, ab, de, e, ex,* or *in;* as,

Pœna a peccando absterret,	Punishment frightens from sinning.

* Or without a preposition, as the ablative of manner or cause; as,

Memoria excolendo augētur,	The memory is improved by exercising it.
Defessus sum ambulando,	I am wearied with walking.

Gerunds turned into participials in dus.

XXXVI. Gerunds governing the accusative are elegantly turned into participials in

dus (called Gerundives), which, like adjectives, agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case; as,

By the Gerund,		By the Par. or Gerundive.
Petendum est mihi pacem,	or more frequently,	*Pax est petenda mihi.*
Tempus petendi pacem,		*Tempus petendæ pacis.*
Ad petendum pacem,		*Ad petendam pacem.*
A petendo pacem,		*A petendâ pace.*

Obs. In changing gerunds into participials in *dus*, the participial and the substantive are always to be put in the same case in which the gerund was.

The Construction of Supines.

1. *The Supine in* um.

XXXVII. The supine in *um* is put after a verb of motion; as,

Abiit deambulātum,	He hath gone to walk.

2. *The Supine in* u.

XXXVIII. The supine in *u* is put after an adjective noun; as,

Facĭle dictu,	Easy to tell, *or* to be told.

The Construction of Indeclinable Words.

I. The Construction of Adverbs.

XXXIX. Adverbs qualify verbs and participles, adjectives, and other adverbs; as,

Bene scribit,	He writes well.
Servus egregiè fidēlis,	A slave remarkably faithful.
Fortĭter pugnans,	Fighting bravely.
Satis bene,	Well enough.

Obs. 1. Adverbs are sometimes likewise joined to substantives; as, *Homērus planè orātor.*

Obs. 2. The adverb for the most part in Latin, and always in English, is placed near to the word which it modifies or affects.

Obs. 3. Two negatives, both in Latin and English, are equivalent to an affirmative; as, *Nec non sensērunt*, Nor did they not perceive; that is, *Et sensērunt*, And they did perceive.

The Government of Adverbs.

XL. Some Adverbs of time, place, and quantity, govern the genitive; as,

Pridiè ejus diei,	The day before that day.
Ubīque gentium,	Every where.
Satis est verbōrum,	There is enough of words.

Obs. *En* and *ecce* are construed either with the nominative or accusative; as, *En hostis*, or *hostem; Ecce miserum hominem.*

XLI. Some derivative adverbs govern the case of their primitives; as,

Omnium optĭmè loquĭtur,	He speaks the best of all.
Convenienter natūræ,	Agreeably to nature.
Venit obviam ei,	He came to meet him.
Proxĭmè castris or *castra,*	Next the camp.

II. The Construction of Prepositions.

PREPOSITIONS governing the Acc. and Abl.

XLIV. The prepositions *in*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*, govern the accusative when motion *to* a place is signified; but when motion or rest *in* a place is signified, *in* and *sub* gov-

ern the ablative, *super* and *subter* either the accusative or ablative.

IN when it signifies *into*, governs the accusative; when it signifies *in* or *among*, it governs the ablative.

Obs. 1. Prepositions in English have always after them the accusative or objective case. And when prepositions in English or Latin do not govern a case, they are reckoned adverbs.

Obs. 2. A and E are put only before consonants; AB and EX, usually before vowels, and sometimes also before consonants.

XLV. A preposition in composition often governs the same case as when it stands by itself; as,

Adeāmus scholam,	Let us go to the school.
Exeāmus scholâ,	Let us go out of the school.

Obs. Some verbs compounded with *e* or *ex*, govern either the ablative or the accusative; as, *Ēgrĕdi urbe* or *urbem*, sc. *extra; egrĕdi extra vallum.*

III. THE CONSTRUCTION OF INTERJECTIONS.

XLVI. The interjections, *O*, *heu*, and *proh*, are construed with the nominative, accusative, or vocative; as,

O vir bonus or *bone!*	O good man!
Heu me misĕrum!	Ah wretched me!

XLVII. *Hei* and *væ* govern the dative; as,

Hei mihi! Ah me!	*Væ vobis!* Wo to you!

The Construction of Circumstances.

The circumstances, which in Latin are expressed in different cases, are, 1. The *Price of a thing.* 2. The *Cause, manner,* and *Instrument.* 3. *Place.* 4. *Measure* and *Distance.* 5. *Time.*

1. Price.

XLVIII. The price of a thing is put in the ablative; as,

Emi librum duōbus assĭbus,	I bought a book for two shillings.
Constĭtit talento,	It cost a talent.

¶ These genitives, *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris,* are excepted; as,

Quanti constĭtit,	How much cost it?
Asse et pluris,	A shilling and more.

2. Manner and Cause.

XLIX. The cause, manner, and instrument are put in the ablative; as,

Palleo metu,	I am pale for fear.
Fecit suo more,	He did it after his own way.
Scribo calămo,	I write with a pen.

3. Place.

The circumstances of place may be reduced to four particulars. 1. The place *where,* or *in which.* 2. The place *whither,* or *to which.* 3. The place *whence,* or *from which.* 4. The place *by,* or *through which.*

AT or IN a place is put in the genitive; unless the noun be of the third declension, or of the plural number, and then it is expressed in the ablative.

TO a place is put in the accusative; FROM or BY a place in the ablative.

1. *The Place* WHERE.

L. When the place *where* or *in which* is spoken of, the name of a town is put in the genitive; as,

Vixit Romæ,	He lived at Rome.
Mortuus est Londīni,	He died at London.

¶ But if the name of a town be of the third declension or plural number, it is expressed in the ablative; as,

Habĭtat Carthagĭne,	He dwells at Carthage.
Studuit Parisiis,	He studied at Paris.

Obs. When a thing is said to be done, not in the place itself, but in its neighbourhood, or near it, we always use the preposition *ad* or *apud;* as, *Ad* or *apud Trojam,* At *or* near Troy.

3. *The Place* WHITHER.

LI. When the place *whither*, or *to which*, is spoken of, the name of a town is put in the accusative; as,

Venit Romam,	He came to Rome.
Profectus est Athēnas,	He went to Athens.

LII. When the place *where*, or *from which*, or the place *by* or *through which*, is spoken

of, the name of a town is put in the ablative; as,

Discessit Corintho,	He departed from Corinth.
Laodicēā iter faciebat,	He went through Laodicea.

LIII. *Domus* and *rus* are construed the same way as names of towns; as,

Manet domi,	He stays at home.
Domum revertĭtur,	He returns home.
Domo arcessĭtus sum,	I am called from home.
Vivit rure, or more frequently, *ruri,*	He lives in the country.
Rediit rure,	He is returned from the country.
Abiit rus,	He is gone to the country.

Obs. *Humi*, *militiæ*, and *belli*, are likewise construed in the genitive, as names of towns; thus,

Domi et militiæ, or *belli,*	At home and abroad.

LIV. To names of countries, provinces, and all other places, except towns, the preposition is commonly added; as,

When the question is made by

Ubi? *Natus in Italiâ, in Latio, in urbe,* &c.

Quo? *Abiit in Italiam, in Latium, in* or *ad urbem,* &c.

Unde? *Rediit ex Italiâ, e Latio, ex urbe,* &c.

Qua? *Transit per Italiam, per Latium, per urbem,* &c.

Obs. A preposition is often added to names of towns; as, *In Româ,* for *Romæ; ad Romam, ex Româ,* &c.

Peto always governs the accusative as an active verb, without a preposition; as, *Petĭvit Ægyptum,* He went to Egypt.

4. Measure and Distance.

LV. Measure or distance is put in the accusative, and sometimes in the ablative; as,

Murus est decem pedes altus,	The wall is ten feet high.
Urbs distat triginta millia or *triginta millĭbus passuum,*	The city is thirty miles distant.
Iter, or *itinĕre, unius diei,*	One day's journey.

Obs. 1. The accusative or ablative of measure is put after adjectives and verbs of dimension; as, *Longus, latus, crassus, profundus,* and *altus : Patet, porrigĭtur, emĭnet,* &c. The names of measures are *pes, cubĭtus, ulna, passus, digĭtus,* an inch; *palmus,* a span, an hand-breadth, &c. The accusative or ablative of distance is used only after verbs which express motion or distance; as, *Eo, curro, absum, disto,* &c. The accusative is governed by *ad* or *per* understood, and the ablative by a or *ab.*

Obs. 2. The excess or difference of measure and distance is put in the ablative; as, *Hoc lignum excēdit illud digĭto.*

5. Time.

LVI. Time *when* is put in the ablative; as,

Venit horâ tertiâ,	He comes at three o'clock.

¶ Time *how long* is put in the accusative or ablative, but oftener in the accusative; as,

Mansit paucos dies,	He stayed a few days.
Sex mensĭbus abfuit,	He was away six months,

Obs. When we speak of any precise time, it is put in the ablative; but when continuance of time is expressed, it is put for the most part in the accusative.

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

A compound sentence is that which has more than one nominative, or one finite verb.

A compound sentence is made up of two or more simple sentences or *phrases*, and is commonly called a *Period.*

The parts of which a compound sentence consists, are called *Members* or *Clauses.*

Sentences are compounded by means of relatives and conjunctions; as, *Happy is the man* who *loveth religion* and *practiseth virtue.*

THE CONSTRUCTION OF RELATIVES.

LVII. The relative *Qui, Quæ, Quod,* agrees with the antecedent in gender, number, and person; and is construed through all the cases, as the antecedent would be in its place; as,

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Vir qui	The man who.	*Viri qui.*
Fœmĭna quæ,	The woman who.	*Fœmĭnæ quæ.*
Negotium quod,	The thing which.	*Negotia quæ.*
Ego qui scribo,	I who write.	*Nos qui scribĭmus.*
Tu qui scribis,	Thou who writest.	*Vos qui scribĭtis.*
Vir qui scribit,	The man who writes,	*Viri qui scribunt.*
Mulier quæ scribit,	The woman who writes.	*Muliĕres quæ scribunt.*
Anĭmal quod currit,	The animal which runs.	*Animalia quæ currunt.*
Vir quem vidi,	The man whom I saw.	*Viri quos vidi.*
Mulier quam vidi,	The woman whom I saw.	*Muliĕres quas vidi.*
Animal quod vidi,	The animal which I saw.	*Animalia quæ vidi.*
Vir cui paret,	The man whom he obeys.	*Viri quibus paret.*
Vir cui est simĭlis,	The man to whom he is like.	*Viri quibus est simĭlis.*

Vir a quo,	The man by whom.	*Viri a quibus.*
Mulier ad quam,	The woman to whom.	*Mulĭĕres ad quas.*
Vir cujus opus est,	The man whose work it is.	*Viri quorum opus est.*
Vir quem misereor, *cujus misereor,* vel *miseresco,* *cujus me miseret,*	The man whom I pity.	
cujus vel *cuja interest,* &c.		whose interest it is, &c.

If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be the nominative to the verb.

But if a nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be of that case, which the verb or noun following, or the preposition going before, usually govern.

Obs. 1. The relative must always have an antecedent expressed or understood, and therefore may be considered as an adjective placed between two cases of the same substantive, of which the one is always expressed, generally the former; as, *Vir qui* (vir) *legit; vir quem* (virum) *amo:* Sometimes the latter; as, *Quam quisque nŏrit artem, in hac* (arte) *se exerceat.*

Obs. 2. When the relative is placed between two substantives of different genders, it may agree in gender with either of them, though most commonly with the former; as, *Vultus quem dixêre chaos.*

Obs. 3. When the relative comes after two words of different persons, it agrees with the first or second person rather than the third; as, *Ego sum vir, qui facio,* scarcely *facit.*

Obs. 4. The antecedent is often implied in a possessive adjective; as, *Omnes laudāre fortūnas meas, qui habērem gnatum tali ingenio prædĭtum.*

To the construction of the Relative may be subjoined that of the ANSWER TO A QUESTION.

The answer is commonly put in the same case with the question; as, *Quĭ vocāre? Geta*, sc. *vocor*. *Quid quæris? Librum*, sc. *quæro*.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

LVIII. The conjunctions *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *nec*, *neque*, *aut*, *vel*, and some others, couple similar cases and modes; as,

Honōra patrem et matrem,	Honor father and mother.
Nec legit nec scribit,	He neither reads nor writes.

LIX. Two or more substantives singular coupled by a conjunction, (as, *et*, *ac*, *atque*, &c.) have an adjective, verb, or relative plural; as,

Petrus et Joannes, qui sunt docti, Peter and John, who are learned.

Obs. 1. If the substantives are of different persons, the verb plural must agree with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third; as, *Si tu et Tullia valētis, ego et Cicĕro valēmus*, If you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well.

Obs. 2. If the substantives are of different genders, the adjective or relative plural must agree with the masculine rather than the feminine or neuter; as, *Pater et mater qui sunt mortui.*

Obs. 3. If the substantives signify things without life, the adjective or relative plural must be put in the neuter gender; as, *Divitiæ, decus, gloria, in ocŭlis sita sunt.*

Obs. 4. The adjective or verb frequently agrees with the nearest substantive or nominative, and is understood to the rest; as,

Et ego et Cicĕra meus flagitābit.

Obs. 5. The plural is sometimes used after the preposition *cum* put for *et*; as,

Remo cum fratre Quirīnus jura dabunt.

LX. The conjunctions *ut*, *quo*, *licet*, *ne*, *utinam*, and *dummŏdo*, are for the most part joined to the subjunctive mode; as,

Lego ut discam.	I read that I may learn.
Utĭnam sapĕres,	I wish you were wise.

Obs. 1. All interogatives, when placed indefinitely, have after them the subjunctive mode.

Obs. 2. After the verbs *timeo*, *vereor*, and the like, *ut* is taken in a negative sense for *ne non*, and *ne* in an affirmative sense; as,

Timeo ne faciat,	I fear he will do it.
Timeo ut faciat,	I fear he will not do it.

The Construction of Comparatives.

LXI. The comparative degree governs the ablative; as,

Dulcior melle,	Sweeter than honey.
Præstantior auro,	Better than gold.

Obs. 1. The sign of the ablative in English is *than*. The positive with the adverb *magis*, likewise governs the ablative; as, *Magis dilecta luce.*

Obs. 2. The comparative degree may likewise be construed with the conjunction *quàm*, and then, instead of the ablative, the noun is to be put in whatever case the sense requires; as,

Dulcior quàm mel, scil. *est*. *Amo te magis quàm illum*, I love you more than him, that is, *quàm amo illum*, than I love him.

Obs. 3. The conjunction *quàm* is often elegantly suppressed after *amplius* and *plus ;* as,

Vulnerantur amplius sexcenti, scil. *quàm*. *Plus quingentos colăphos infrēgit mihi*, He has laid on me more than five hundred blows. *Castra ab urbe haud plus quinque millia passuum locant*, sc. *quàm*.

Quàm is sometimes elegantly placed between two comparatives; as,

Triumphus clarior quàm gratior.

The Ablative Absolute.

LXII. A Substantive and a participle are put in the ablative, when their case depends on no other word; as,

Sole oriente, fugiunt tenebræ,	The sun rising, *or* while the sun riseth, darkness flies away.
Opĕre peracto, ludemus,	Our work being finished, *or* when our work is finished, we will play.

Obs. 1. This ablative is called *Absolute*, because it does not depend upon any other word in the sentence.

Obs. 2. The perfect participles of deponent verbs are not used in the ablative absolute; as, *Cicĕro, locūtus hæc, consēdit ;* never, *his locūtis.*

Obs. 3. The participle *existente* or *existentĭbus* is frequently understood; as, *Cæsăre duce*, scil. *existente. His consulĭbus*, scil. *existentĭbus.*

Obs. 4. We sometimes find a substantive plural joined with a participle singular; as, *Nobis presente.*

Obs. 5. The ablative absolute may be rendered several different ways; thus, *Superbo regnante*, is the same with *cum, dum*, or *quando Superbus regnābat. Opĕre peracto* is the same with *Post opus peractum*, or *Cum opus est peractum.* The present participle, when used in the ablative absolute, commonly ends in *e.*

FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

A *Figure* is a manner of speaking different from the ordinary and plain way, used for the sake of beauty or force.

The figures of *Syntax* or *Construction* may be reduced to these three, *Ellipsis*, *Pleonasm*, and *Hyperbăton*.

The two first respect the constituent parts of a sentence; the last respects only the arrangement of the words.

1. Ellipsis.

ELLIPSIS is the want of one or more words to complete the sense; as, *Aiunt, ferunt, dicunt, perhĭbent;* scil. *homĭnes.*

2. Pleonasm.

PLEONASM is the addition of a word more than is absolutely necessary to express the sense; as, *Video ocŭlis*, I see with my eyes; *Sic ore locŭta est.*

3. Hyperbaton.

HYPERBATON is the transgression of that order or arrangement of words which is commonly used in any language. It is chiefly to be met with among the poets. The various sorts into which it is divided, are, *Anastrŏphe, Hystĕron protĕron, Hypallăge, Synchĕsis, Tmesis*, and *Parenthĕsis.*

PROSODY.

THE QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

That part of grammar which treats of the quantity and accent of syllables, and the measures of verse, is called *Prosody.*

The quantity of a syllable is the space of time taken up in pronouncing it.

Syllables with respect to their quantity, are either *long*, or *short*, or *common.*

A long syllable in pronouncing requires double the time of a short; as, *tēndĕrĕ.*

Some syllables are *common;* that is, sometimes long, and sometimes short; as the second syllable in *volucris.*

A vowel is said to be long or short by nature, which is always so by custom, or by the use of the poets.

In polysyllables, or long words, the last syllable except one is called the *Penultĭma,* or, by contraction, the *Penult,* and the last syllable except two, the *Antepenultĭma* or *Antepenult.*

When the quantity of a syllable is not fixed by some particular rule, it is said to be long or short by *authority;* that is, according to the usage of the poets. Thus *le* in *lĕgo* is said to be short by authority, because it is always made short by the Latin poets.

In most Latin words of one or two syllables, according to our manner of pronouncing, we can hardly distinguish by the ear a long syllable from a short. Thus *le* in *lēgo* and *lĕgi* seem to be sounded equally long; but when we pronounce them in composition, the difference is obvious; thus, *perlĕgo, perlēgi; relĕgo, -ĕre; relēgo, -āre,* &c.

The rules of quantity are either *General* or *Special.* The former apply to all syllables, the latter only to some certain syllables.

GENERAL RULES.

I. A vowel before another vowel is short; as,

Mĕus, alĭus; so, *nĭhil; h* in verse being considered only as a breathing.

II. A vowel before two consonants, or before a double consonant, is long *(by position, as it is called;)* as,

ārma, fāllo, āxis, gāza, mājor; the compounds of *jugum* excepted; as, *bĭjŭgus, quadrĭjŭgus,* &c.

A vowel before a mute and a liquid is common;

as the middle syllable in *volucris, tenebræ,* thus,

Et primò simĭlis volŭcri, mox vera volūcris.
Nox tenĕbras profert, Phœbus fugat inde tenēbras.

III. A contracted syllable is long; as,

mî for *mihi; nil* for *nihil; cōgo,* for *coăgo; alīus,*

for *aliius*; *tibīcen*, for *tibiicen*; *ît*, for *iit*; *sōdes*, for *si audes*; *nōlo*, for *non volo*; *bīgæ*, for *bijŭgæ*; *scīlicet*, for *scire licet*, &c.

IV. A diphthong is always long; as, *Aurum*, *Cæsar*, *Eubœa*, &c. Only *præ* in composition before a vowel is commonly short; as, *præire*, *præustus*.

SPECIAL RULES.

I. First and Middle Syllables.

V. Preterites of two syllables lengthen the former syllable; as, *Vēni*, *vīdi*, *vīci*.

VI. Supines of two syllables lengthen the former syllable; as, *Vīcum*, *cāsum*, *mōtum*.

VII. Preterites which double the first syllable, have both the first syllables short.

Increase of Nouns.

A noun is said to *increase*, when it has more syllables in any of the oblique cases than in the nominative; as, *rex*, *rēgis*. Here *re* is called the *increase* or *crement*, and so through all the other cases. The last syllable is never esteemed a crement.

Some nouns have a double increase, that is, increase by more syllables then one; as, *iter*, *itĭnĕris*.

A noun in the plural is said to increase, when in any case it has more syllables than the genitive singular; as, *gener*, *genĕri*, *genĕrōrum*.

Nouns of the first, fourth, and fifth declensions, do not increase in the singular number, unless where one vowel comes before another; as, *fructus*, *fructŭi*; *res*, *rĕi*; which fall under Rule I.

VIII. Nouns of the third declension which increase, make *a* and *o* long; *e*, *i*, and *u* short.

IX. Nouns of the plural number which increase make *a*, *e*, and *o* long; but shorten *i* and *u*.

Increase of Verbs.

A verb is said to increase, when any part has more syllables than the second person singular of the present of the indicative active; as, *amas*, *amāmus*, where the second syllable *ma* is the *increase* or *crement;* for the last syllable is never called by that name.

A verb often increases by several syllables; as, *amas*, *amābāmĭni;* in which case it is said to have a *first*, *second*, or *third increase.*

X. In the increase of verbs *a*, *e*, and *o* are long; *i* and *u*, short.

The first or middle syllables of words which do not come under any of the foregoing rules, are said to be long or short by *authority;* and their quantity can only be discovered from the usage of the poets, which is the most certain of all rules.

II. Final Syllables.

XI. *A* in the end of a word declined by cases, is short, as, *Musă*, *templă*, *Tydeă*, *lampădă.*

A in the end of a word not declined by cases is long; as, *Amā*, *frustrā*, *præterea*, *ergā*, *intrā.*

XII. *E* in the end of a word is short.

XIII. *I* final is long; as, *Domĭnī, patrī, docērī.*

XIV. *O* final is common; as, *Virgo, amo, quando.*

XV. *U* final is long; *Y* final is short; as, *Vultū: Molȳ.*

XVI. *B, D, L, R,* and *T,* in the end of a word, are short.

XVII. *C* and *N,* in the end of a word, are long.

XVIII. *AS, ES,* and *OS,* in the end of a word, are long; as, *Mās, quiēs, bonōs.*

XIX. *IS, US,* and *YS,* in the end of a word are short.

The last syllable of every verse is common.

THE QUANTITY OF DERIVATIVE AND COMPOUND WORDS.

XX. Derivatives follow the quantity of their primitives.

XXI. Compounds follow the quantity of the simple words which compose them.

VERSE.

A verse is a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to rule.

It is so called, because when the number of syllables requisite is completed, we always *turn* back to the beginning of a new line.

The parts into which we divide a verse, to see if it have its just number of syllables, are called *Feet.*

A verse is divided into different feet, rather to ascertain its measure of a number of syllables, than to regulate its pronunciation.

FEET.

Poetic feet are either of two, three, or four syllables. When a single syllable is taken by itself, it is called a *Cæsūra*, which is commonly a long syllable.

1. *Feet of Two Syllables.*

Spondēus, consists of two long; as, *ōmnēs*.
Pyrrhichius, two short; as, *dĕŭs*.
Iambus, a short and a long; as, *ămāns*.
Trochæus, a long and a short; as, *sērvŭs*.

2. *Feet of Three Syllables.*

Dactȳlus, a long and two short; as, *scrībĕrĕ*.
Anapæstus, two short and a long; as, *pĭĕtăs*.
Amphimăcer, a long, a short, and a long; as, *chārĭtās*.
Tribrăchys, three short; as, *dŏmĭnŭs*.

SCANNING.

The measuring of verse, or the resolving of it into the several feet of which it is composed, is called *Scanning*.

The Hexamĕter or heroic verse consists of six feet. Of these the fifth is a dactyle, and the sixth a spondee; all the rest may be either dactyles or spondees; as,

Lūdĕrĕ | quæ vēl- | lēm cālă- | mō pēr- | mīsīt ă- | grēstī. *Virg.*
Infăn- | dūm Rē- | gīnă jŭ- | bēs rĕnŏ- | vārĕ dŏ- | lōrēm. *Id.*

DIVISION OF THE ROMAN MONTHS.

The Romans divided their months into three parts, by * *Kalends*, *Nones*, and *Ides*. The first day of every

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* *Kalends*, or *Calends*, is derived from *Calo*, *-āre*, to call. In the infancy of Rome, a priest summoned the people together in the Capitol, on the first day of the month, or of the new moon, and called over the days that intervened between that and the *Nones*. In later times the *Fasti*, or Calendar, used to be put up in public places.

The Nones [*Nonæ*] are so called, because they are *nine* days from the Ides. Ides [*Idus*], from the obsolete verb *Iduare*, to divide, because they divide the month nearly equally.

month was called the *Kalends;* the fifth day was called the *Nones;* and the thirteenth day was called the *Ides;* except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which the nones fell upon the seventh day, and the ides on the fifteenth.

In reckoning the days of their months, they counted backwards. Thus, the first day of January was marked *Kalendis Januariis* or *Januarii*, or by contraction, *Kal. Jan.* The last day of December, *Pridie Kalendas Januarias*, or *Januarii*, scil. *ante.* The day before that, or the 30th day of December, *Tertio Kal. Jan.* scil. *die ante;* or *Ante diem tertium Kal. Jan.* The twenty-ninth day of December, *Quarto Kal. Jan.* And so on, till they came back to the thirteenth day of December, or to the ides, which were marked *Idĭbus Decembrĭbus* or *Decembris:* the day before the ides, *Pridie Idus Dec.* scil. *ante:* the day before that, *Tertio Id. Dec.* and so back to the nones, or the fifth day of the month, which was marked *Nonis Decembrĭbus* or *Decembris:* the day before the nones, *Pridie Non. Dec.* &c. and thus through all the months of the year.

Junius, Aprilis, Septemque, Novemque tricenos;
Unum plus reliqui; Februus tenet octo viginti;
At si bissextus fuerit, superadditur unus.
Tu primam mensis lucem dic esse kalendas.
Sex Maius, nonas October, Julius, et Mars,
Quatuor at reliqui; dabit idus quilibet octo.
Omnes post idus luces dic esse kalendas;
Nomen sortiri debent a mense sequenti.

Thus, the 14th day of *April*, *June*, *September*, and *November*, was marked XVIII. Kal. of the following month; the 15th, XVII. Kal. &c. The 14th day of *January*, *August*, and *December*, XIX. Kal. &c. So the 16th day of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, was marked XVII. Kal. &c. And the 14th day of Feb-

ruary, XVI. Kal. Martii or Martias. The names of all the months are used as Substantives or Adjectives, except *Aprīlis*, which is used only as a Substantive.

In *Leap year*, that is, when February has twenty-nine days, which happens every fourth year, both the 24th and the 25th days of that month were marked, *Sexto Kalendas Martii* or *Martias;* and hence this year is called *Bis extīlis.*

TABLE.

	Mar. Mai. Jul. Oct.	Jan. Aug. Dec.	Apr. Jun. Sep. Nov.	Februarius.
1	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2	6° Nonas.	4° Nonas.	4° Nonas.	4° Nonas.
3	5 Nonas.	3 Nonas.	3 Nonas.	3 Nonas.
4	4 Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	3 Nonas.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.
6	Pridie Nonas.	8° Idus.	8° Idus.	8° Idus.
7	Nonæ.	7 Idus.	7 Idus.	7 Idus.
8	8° Idus.	6 Idus.	6 Idus.	6 Idus.
9	7 Idus.	5 Idus.	5 Idus.	5 Idus.
10	6 Idus.	4 Idus.	4 Idus.	4 Idus.
11	5 Idus.	3 Idus.	3 Idus.	3 Idus.
12	4 Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	3 Idus.	Idus.	Idus.	Idus.
14	Pridie Idus.	19° Kalendas.	18° Kalendas.	16° Kalendas.
15	Idus.	18 Kal.	17 Kal.	15 Kal.
16	17° Kalendas.	17 Kal.	16 Kal.	14 Kal.
17	16 Kal.	16 Kal.	15 Kal.	13 Kal.
18	15 Kal.	15 Kal.	14 Kal.	12 Kal.
19	14 Kal.	14 Kal.	13 Kal.	11 Kal.
20	13 Kal.	13 Kal.	12 Kal.	10 Kal.
21	12 Kal.	12 Kal.	11 Kal.	9 Kal.
22	11 Kal.	11 Kal.	10 Kal.	8 Kal.
23	10 Kal.	10 Kal.	9 Kal.	7 Kal.
24	9 Kal.	9 Kal.	8 Kal.	6 Kal.
25	8 Kal.	8 Kal.	7 Kal.	5 Kal.
26	7 Kal.	7 Kal.	6 Kal.	4 Kal.
27	6 Kal.	6 Kal.	5 Kal.	3 Kal.
28	5 Kal.	5 Kal.	4 Kal.	Pridie Kal.
29	4 Kal.	4 Kal.	3 Kal.	
30	3 Kal.	3 Kal.	Pridie Kal.	
31	Pridie Kal.	Pridie Kal.		

The Romans, counting *in* the day on which they dated, called the *second* day before the Kalends, Nones, or Ides, *tertio*, and so on. And, as the Kalends are not the last day of the current month, but the first day of the month following; we must take this additional day into consideration in acommodating our calendar to their dates; according to the following method:

RULE. Add *one* to the number of the Nones and Ides, and *two* to the number of days in the month for the Kalends, then subtract the number of the day: e. g. to find the Roman date of the 21st July; to 31, add 2,=33; from this take 21, the day of the month, and the remainder, 12, is the Roman date. 12mo Kal. Aug.

FINIS.